

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1901.

Prayer by Rev. STOWELL L. BRYANT, of the city of Washington. The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. NELSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

## AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report on investigations of the agricultural resources and capabilities of the Hawaiian Islands with special reference to the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in those islands, made in accordance with the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The attention of Congress is called to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture that 2,000 copies of the report be printed for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 24, 1901.

GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, ELEVATOR, AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator, and Railway Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. By authority of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate, the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] to read the Farewell Address of Washington on the 22d of February.

## CREDENTIALS.

Mr. SCOTT presented the credentials of STEPHEN B. ELKINS, chosen by the legislature of the State of West Virginia a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1901; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, requested the Senate to transmit to the House a duplicate of engrossed copy of Senate resolution No. 60, granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States, the original copy having been lost.

The message also announced that the House requested the Senate to transmit to the House a duplicate engrossed copy of Senate concurrent resolution No. 87, relating to counting the electoral vote, the original engrossed copy of the resolution having been lost.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the repeal of the revenue-stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Shelby, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FOSTER presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Tacoma, Wash., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on bank checks and drafts; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SEWELL presented petitions of sundry citizens of Arlington, Mays Landing, Jersey City, and Summit, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the keepers and surfmen of the life-saving stations of Cape May, Cold Spring, Hereford, Holly Beach, Turtle Gut, Townsends Inlet, Avalon, Tatharus, Sea Isle City, Corsons, Peaks Beach, and Ocean City, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation granting them freedom for twenty-four hours instead of a few hours between sunrise and sunset, and also providing for the retirement of certain officers and men in the light-house department in the Life-Saving Service, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I present a petition from the Presbyterian Church of Park River, N. Dak., in behalf of the construction of a reservoir upon the Pima and Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona. I desire to have the body of the petition read, as it relates to the Indian appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate.

There being no objection, the petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

PARK RIVER, N. DAK., January 21, 1901.

To the Hons. HANSBROUGH and McCUMBER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, as citizens of this great State of North Dakota, being united as one in our desire for the welfare of all humanity, and having studied the condition of the tribes of Indians in Arizona known as the Pima and Papago Indians, and believing them to be of industrious and peaceful natures, and further believing that their rights have been interfered with and that the only hope of them becoming again self-supporting and contented depends upon the construction by the Government of a reservoir which shall permanently provide facilities for irrigation of their lands, do herein pray that you will use your influence in the United States Senate for the Indian appropriation bill and the provision of the hereinbefore mentioned reservoir.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DEPEW, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5403) for the relief of George C. Ellison, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 16th instant, increasing the salaries of two deputy clerks of the police court of the District of Columbia from \$1,000 to \$1,200, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported it without amendment, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13371) to authorize advances from the Treasury of the United States for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5573) to amend section 203 of Title III of the act entitled "An act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1308) granting pension to Frederick S. Chamberlain, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. KENNEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13706) regulating assessments for water mains in the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8068) authorizing the board of supervisors of Pima County, Ariz., to issue fifty-year 5 per cent bonds of Pima County, Ariz., to redeem certain funded indebtedness of said county, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2313) for the relief of Christian Arndt, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. QUARLES, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5092) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greenville, Greene County, Tenn., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LOBSTER HATCHERY IN MAINE.

Mr. PERKINS. I am directed by the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4910) to establish a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine, to report it favorably without amendment.

Mr. HALE. I should like to have that bill considered, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read in full to the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby authorized and directed to construct and equip a lobster hatchery upon the coast of Maine, the cost of establishing the same, including the purchase of land and water rights, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Mr. STEWART. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13279) to enable the directors of Providence Hospital to increase the accommodations of that institution, to report it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and I ask for its present consideration.



There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That for the purpose of obtaining the amount of money necessary to construct additional buildings for hospital purposes on square 764 in the city of Washington, D. C., the directors of the Providence Hospital are hereby authorized to raise by mortgage or other incumbrance on the real estate in said square a sum not to exceed \$200,000, which said incumbrance shall be a first lien on said real estate; and the said corporation is hereby authorized to hold real estate in said square without limitation as to value: *Provided*, That all proceedings under this act shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### MASONIC MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5585) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," to report it favorably without amendment. As it will take but a moment to consider it—and it is a very brief bill—I will venture to ask for its immediate consideration.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1869," approved February 20, 1893, by striking out sections 6 and 7 of said act and substituting for the fifth section of the act the following:

SEC. 5. That the said board of directors may be increased from time to time to a number equal to the number, for the time being, of Masonic lodges in the District of Columbia, and the said board shall be capable of taking and holding the funds, property, and effects of said corporation, which funds, property, or effects shall never be divided among the members of the said society or corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected in the manner heretofore specified, for the promotion of the principles of the said corporation and the benevolent purposes of the society which they represent; but this provision shall not prevent the said board of directors from carrying out the principles of the society or corporation, namely, the immediate payment to the widow, orphans, heir, assignee, or legatee of a deceased member as many dollars as there are members in good standing on the books of the corporation, not exceeding \$1,000, or the amount specified in the certificate of membership held by said member: *Provided, however*, That no certificate of membership shall be issued by said corporation for an amount exceeding \$2,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am instructed by the conferees on the part of the Senate to present the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States. I am instructed to move also that it be printed, and so printed as to indicate the action of the conference; 500 copies to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut, from the committee of conference on the Army reorganization bill, submits the report from that committee and asks that 500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. HAWLEY. And so printed as to indicate the action of the conference.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will request, if it is not included already in his request, that the bill may be reprinted so as to show the changes made in conference, the changes to be indicated on the face of the bill. I think there will be no difficulty in doing that. Is that the understanding?

Mr. COCKRELL. It is the intention to have not the original bill passed by the Senate, but the substitute passed by the House, and which we treated as a bill, printed with the Senate amendments, and then with the agreements of the conference, so as to show exactly what the measure will be according to the agreements of the conference.

Mr. ALLISON. That is what I think ought to be done.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is the object in making the report now, because the House have first to act upon it. We do not know when they will act upon it; but the report of the Senate conferees is made now in order that that kind of a print may be made.

Mr. HALE. Is this a formal report of the committee of conference? If the report, as I thought was indicated by the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, is to be made first in the House, it could not be made here until after action by the House, so that I should say it can not be considered by the Senate as a formal report. However, I think the Senator can avoid that by simply

asking that the action of the committee of conference, with the bill as it passed the Senate and the Senate amendments, shall be printed for the use of the Senate, but not submitting a formal report. That report should be made in the House first, and we await their action.

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not present the formal report. I present this copy and ask that 500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate in such a manner as to indicate the action of the conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks that he may informally lay before the Senate the report of the conference committee on the Army reorganization bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. The conference committee has a right to make the report to the Senate before action in the House. It has been done a thousand times in this body. We do not take any action until the other body has acted upon it.

Mr. HALE. I do not think so.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have seen conference reports presented here twenty times and laid upon the table. As a matter of course they could have been printed if it had been necessary.

Mr. HALE. I am confident, as I think the Senator will find if he looks at the RECORD, that always the House agreeing to the conference has the papers and submits the report first. The invariable practice, as I remember it, is that the other body waits until the action of the House that considers it first has reported.

Mr. COCKRELL. Before attempting to take any action.

Mr. HALE. Before bringing in the report.

Mr. COCKRELL. But conference reports have been time and again made to the Senate and laid upon the table, and there has been no effort to take any action until the report came from the House.

Mr. HALE. I do not think that is the case. I never submit the report of a conference upon an appropriation bill in that way. I wait until the action of the House, if it has to act first, before making the report.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator from Missouri a question, with the leave of the Senator from Maine? In the case he supposes, would it not be necessary that the committee making the report must make it having the papers in its possession? I have no doubt that inadvertently, without question, what the Senator says has been done—that the report has been made to this body, although the other body granted the conference, when it regularly should have been made there first—but it seems to me that that is an irregularity for the reason I just suggested. You do not report on a bill or an amendment to a bill except by bringing in the bill, and that places it before the body. We do not make the report even of a conference committee on a bill except by bringing in the bill. It is the bill that is to be dealt with when the report is taken up and acted upon.

Now, what can we do if the bill is in the House? This is merely an informal piece of information given to the Senate. It has no parliamentary efficiency whatever, it seems to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to lay on the table of the Senate informally the conference report on the Army reorganization bill, in order that it may be printed in the form in which he has suggested. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, before that is done—I have no objection to that action being taken, but I understand that the conference report is now under consideration in the House—I should like to know if it is understood that the report will go over until to-morrow. I want time, and I have no doubt other Senators desire time, to examine the conference report after it is in print, as it is impossible for us to do it now.

Mr. HAWLEY. I was not instructed to ask for action. Indeed, I knew perfectly well that we could not act. I am doing this merely as a matter of convenience for the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that, and I have no objection to it. I want to have the bill printed as the Senator from Connecticut suggests, and I simply want it understood that it is going over until to-morrow, so that we may have time to examine it.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no doubt but that that will be done. There is no question about it.

Mr. HAWLEY. My object was precisely that indicated by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I think the bill should go over, not only until to-morrow, but until the Senate has had an opportunity to examine it, after it has been printed.

Mr. HAWLEY. The bill will not be taken up until the pleasure of the Senate is made known, after the report has received the action of the House.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. After the Senate has had an opportunity to examine the printed report?

Mr. HAWLEY. That is in the hands of the Senate entirely. I have nothing to say about that.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not want any understanding, as was suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, that the bill shall be taken up to-morrow.



Mr. COCKRELL. No understanding has been asked for.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I know, but the Senator from Massachusetts said he did not want to have the report taken up until to-morrow, as if it was understood that it should be taken up then.

Mr. LODGE. I merely said—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report has not been made and is not before the Senate.

Mr. HAWLEY. I have nothing to say but to repeat what I said before. I should like to have the matter of printing disposed of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The matter has been disposed of.

Mr. HAWLEY. My request has been agreed to?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been agreed to.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 5743) granting an increase of pension to William M. Post; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 5744) for the relief of the estate of A. W. McAllister, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 5745) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Starratt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 5746) appropriating \$25,000 for the care of the indigent sick in the district of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 5747) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5748) granting a pension to Mary E. Baker; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 5749) for the relief of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. TOWNE. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be read and lie on the table, and that I may be heard on Monday, after the routine business, in support of it.

The joint resolution (S. R. 155) in favor of recognition of Philippine independence was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.* That justice, the public welfare, and the national honor demand the immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands upon terms recognizing the independence of the Philippine people and conserving and guaranteeing the interests of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks that the joint resolution may lie on the table. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment raising the grade of the United States consul at Odessa, Russia, from Class V to Class IV, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEBOE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$50,000 to be applied to the completion of Lock 21 on the Upper Cumberland River, Kentucky, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALDRICH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$78,985 for completing the improvement of the harbor of refuge at Block Island, Rhode Island, and \$60,000 for extending the south jetty at Great Salt Pond, Block Island, Rhode Island, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$264.90 to reimburse G. A. Lieber, of Jamestown, N. Dak., late deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska, for excess of expenses over allowances, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES ON STEAMBOATS.

Mr. SEWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5427) to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to permit steamboats to carry automobiles using gasoline as a method of propulsion; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### TREATY WITH SULTAN OF SULU.

Mr. COCKRELL. I submit a resolution to provide for printing, for the benefit of the Senate, extra copies of a document the edition of which I understand is exhausted. I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved.* That there be printed for the use of the Senate 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 136, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, Treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, said copies to be delivered to the Senate document room.

#### OSAGE INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer a resolution which the Senate adopted on the 28th day of last May, but to which the Secretary of the Interior never replied, I presume because Congress shortly after that time adjourned, and it has been overlooked. I therefore ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved.* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to furnish to the Senate all documents, correspondence, reports, and papers relating to the leasing of grazing lands on the Osage Indian Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, since the 1st day of January, 1890; also all orders relating to Osage grazing lands issued to any official of the Department and reports of said collections made by said officials and others since said date on account of said pastures, by and from whom the money was collected, the amount thereof, under what date and by what authority, and whether any official or members of his family is directly or indirectly interested in said pastures or leases; also if any Government official or other person collects or has collected what is known as "permit money," or per capita tax, on said reservation, the amount thereof and by what authority, since November 1, 1890, or whether any of the licensed traders are engaged in the cattle business or have pasture leases on the Osage Reservation, and whether white men are holding Osage tribal offices.

#### BRUNSWICK RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA, IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. BUTLER. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate passage. It merely calls for information from the War Department about a river and harbor improvement.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an estimate of the cost of removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Brunswick River, North Carolina.

Mr. HOAR. I believe there has been some rule adopted for such cases. Why is it that it has to be a concurrent resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This complies with the rule. The law required that the resolution shall be concurrent.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### STATUE OF GEN. FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives for a duplicate engrossed copy of the joint resolution (S. R. 60) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States; and, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, the request was ordered to be complied with.

#### COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives for a duplicate engrossed copy of Senate concurrent resolution No. 87, relating to counting the electoral vote; and, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the request of the House of Representatives was ordered to be complied with.

#### INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. THURSTON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. THURSTON. I will yield to the Senator from Iowa for a moment.

#### PORT OF DELIVERY AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 428) to amend the law establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Iowa. It is a bill that was reported yesterday by the Committee on Commerce. It will take but a moment to dispose of it.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Iowa," approved April 7, 1892, by striking out after the word "port," in that section, the words "whose salary shall be the usual fees and commissions," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### WARREN HALL.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 2769) for the relief of Warren Hall. I ask it in common mercy. It is a claim, a very small one. I can state the facts after the bill has been read for information, but if it provokes any debate I will withdraw it.



Mr. THURSTON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts. The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to give the Court of Claims original jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate, according to justice and right, and according to the provision of section 3 of the act approved March 12, 1863, commonly known as "the captured and abandoned property act," the case of Warren Hall, as originally tried and reported in the Ninth Court of Claims Reports, page 170, and known as "Hall & Roche's Case," notwithstanding the former trial, and if it shall appear that said Hall was in fact freeborn he shall be deemed to be entitled to all such rights as he would have been entitled to if he had continued a free man, notwithstanding he may have been reduced to a state of slavery de facto, wrongfully or by operation of the laws of any State, and the bar of limitation is hereby removed; and for this purpose the court shall hear and consider the new testimony and any other proper testimony which may be offered at the trial by the claimant on the part of the defendant Government, and the testimony considered by the court in the original trial, so far as the same may be applicable to the new trial, shall also be available.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., A SUBPORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5350) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Douglas, Ariz.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "receive," to strike out "a salary of \$1,000 per annum" and to insert "such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may allow;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Douglas, in the district of Arizona, Territory of Arizona, shall be established a subport of entry, and a deputy collector shall be appointed who shall reside at said subport of entry and receive such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may allow.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KNOXVILLE POWER COMPANY.

Mr. BATE. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield to me to call up a purely local bill.

Mr. THURSTON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BATE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4956) to grant the Knoxville Power Company the right to dam the Tennessee River at or near Knoxville, Tenn.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 7, after the word "purposes," to insert:

*Provided,* That the maximum charges for light, power, and other purposes, provided by the said Knoxville Power Company, shall be at all times subject to the regulation and control of the Secretary of War; but the Secretary of War shall not increase the rates fixed by the city of Knoxville.

So as to make the section read:

That the Knoxville Power Company, of Knoxville, Tenn., be, and is hereby, authorized to construct a lock and dam across the Tennessee River at or near Knoxville, for the purpose of furnishing power for lighting, manufacturing, and other purposes: *Provided,* That the maximum charges for light, power, and other purposes, provided by the said Knoxville Power Company, shall be at all times subject to the regulation and control of the Secretary of War; but the Secretary of War shall not increase the rates fixed by the city of Knoxville.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, section 4, after the word "operated," at the end of line 13, to insert "free of cost and charge to all vessels passing through the same, and;" so as to read:

That the work of construction of said lock and dam shall be carried on in such a manner as not to unnecessarily interrupt or impede navigation while it is in progress; and when constructed the lock and dam shall be operated free of cost and charge to all vessels passing through the same, and at the cost and expense of the said Knoxville Power Company.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield to me, in order that I may secure the consideration of a bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. THURSTON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4728) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments, in line 3, after the word "employee," to strike out "of," and insert "in;" in the same line, after the word "navy-yards," to strike out "gun factories;" in line 4, before the word "naval," to insert "and," and in the same line, after the word "stations," to strike out "and arsenals;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That each and every employee in the navy-yards and naval stations of the United States Government be, and is hereby, granted fifteen working days' leave of absence each year without forfeiture of pay during such leave: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving twelve consecutive months or more: *And provided further,* That in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to the time when the leave can best be allowed without detriment to the service, and that absence on account of sickness shall be deducted from the leave hereby granted.

Mr. MARTIN. The committee instruct me to withdraw those amendments, so as to let the bill stand as it came from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments will be withdrawn. If there be no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I have very grave doubt whether this bill can be put into practical operation without making trouble and difficulty. It is extending the practice of granting leaves of absence, not to a permanent force, such as we have given such leaves to before, but to the force in the navy-yards and arsenals, that is fluctuating, that on emergency is increased by hundreds of men for a few weeks or a few months, and on the cessation of that emergency is reduced. We have not heretofore given leaves of absences to any classes of Government employees of this kind.

There was great pressure from employees in navy-yards for this bill. First, the pressure comes to get into navy-yards; for it is the most desirable labor that can be performed under the Government. The employees of the Government in navy-yards get high pay and only work eight hours a day, while the employees outside the Government in corresponding establishments have to work ten hours. But the employees outside are silent; we do not hear from them. The employees in the navy-yards are the opposite of silent. They are clamorous, vociferous for being recognized, as they claim, and to have more benefits from the Government than they have got.

I was not in favor of the bill; I am not now. I voted against it in committee, but the committee has reported it, and I do not know that there is any way to stop these constant demands for more pay and more favors from men in the Government employ. We can not set on foot an organization of letter carriers that we are not immediately confronted with the request for more pay. We can not establish a rural free delivery of mails, but that we are met by the men carrying the mail around at the established rates with a demand for more pay. We forget the great masses outside, the laboring men who do not receive any of these benefactions, who can not get into these establishments, who can not get into Government employment, and we give up to these demands. These employees importune us; they follow us to our doors, to our committee rooms, they waylay us in the corridors, and we are worn out and yield when we ought to resist.

I shall not vote for this bill; I shall vote against it.

Mr. COCKRELL. What are the amendments reported by the committee?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments have been withdrawn.

Mr. COCKRELL. But what are they?

Mr. CHANDLER. I will state to the Senator from Missouri that the amendment reported by the committee was to strike out the allowance to employees of the arsenals under the War Department. The Naval Committee only felt authorized to express an opinion as to the expediency of granting these leaves of absence to naval employees. The committee at first thought of striking out the provision as to the arsenals unless the Military Committee should recommend that the provision be retained. The Committee on Naval Affairs now withdraw that proposed amendment, so that if the bill passes it will give this fifteen days' leave of absence in any one year to employees in the arsenals under the War Department as well as to the naval employees. It only gives fifteen days' leave in one year, and it only gives it to employees who have served for a consecutive year. The bill is well guarded.

I understand very well the objection of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]; but we have already made such extensions of this privilege of leaves of absence to per diem employees in other branches of the Government service that we ought to give leaves to the employees of the Navy Department.

I will ask the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] to read from the report of the committee the allowances that are at present given to per diem employees in other branches of the Government.



Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. THURSTON. If this bill is to lead to further discussion, I do not feel justified in yielding for its consideration.

Mr. MARTIN. I am sure it will not lead to any extended discussion.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator from Nebraska will wait five minutes, I am sure the bill will be disposed of.

Mr. THURSTON. I will wait a moment. If the bill leads to no further discussion, I shall not object.

Mr. MARTIN. In view of the statement of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON], I shall not consume the time of the Senate in reading from the report.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PORT OF DELIVERY AT FALL RIVER, MASS.

Mr. LODGE. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield to me for the consideration of two bills of local importance.

Mr. THURSTON. I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and after that to the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], if their bills lead to no discussion, but I wish to state that I shall not feel justified in yielding further.

Mr. LODGE. The bills for which I ask consideration will lead to no discussion. They simply extend the bonding privileges to Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

I first ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 5023) to provide for the establishment of a port of delivery at Fall River, Mass.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 3, after the first word, "That," to strike out the words "Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, be, and hereby is, established as a port of delivery in the customs collection district of Fall River, and that;" and in line 9, after the words "extended to," to strike out "that port" and insert "the port of Fall River, Mass.," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, be, and they are hereby, extended to the port of Fall River, Mass.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the privileges of the seventh section of the immediate-transportation act to Fall River, Mass."

#### PORT OF DELIVERY AT NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Mr. LODGE. I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 5023) to provide for the establishment of a port of delivery at New Bedford, Mass. It is exactly identical with the other bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 3, after the first word, "That," to strike out "New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, be, and hereby is, established as a port of delivery in the customs collection district of New Bedford, and that;" and in line 9, after the words "extended to," to strike out "that port" and insert "the port of New Bedford, Mass.," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, be, and they are hereby, extended to the port of New Bedford, Mass.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the privileges of the seventh section of the immediate-transportation act to New Bedford, Mass."

#### BRANDY DISTILLED FROM FRUITS.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield to me for the consideration of a bill which was up a few days ago.

Mr. THURSTON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PERKINS. I thank the Senator for yielding. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12281) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits.

I would say that the bill has heretofore been read. It only changes the existing law by adding the words "figs or cherries." The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] objected to the bill under a misapprehension when it was heretofore before

the Senate, but I think there is no objection now to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read to the Senate in full for its information.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3255. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, or cherries from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, in line 10, after the word "prunes," to insert the word "figs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. THURSTON. I now ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays the bill before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12904) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 44, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

*Provided,* That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioner appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to qualify or act, in his discretion, appoint a commissioner for such town.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask that that paragraph may be passed over for the present, as it will lead to some debate.

We are appropriating here \$150,000 for another set of commissioners who are hardly any better than the Dawes Commission, and I want to read later on in the discussion the report of their operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). If there be no objection, the amendment proposed by the Committee on Indian Affairs will be temporarily passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 44, after line 8, to insert:

To pay Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, retired from the Army, while serving as agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah (as provided in 27 United States Statutes, p. 120), for six months and twenty-three days, at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, the sum of \$1,015.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 21, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to sell or otherwise dispose of a quantity of timber, not exceeding 10,000,000 board feet in any one year, from the unallotted lands of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, N. Mex., under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to protect the interests of the Indians and of the United States, the proceeds to be used by him in the purchase of sheep and other stock for the benefit of the Indians belonging on said reservation, or deposited in the Treasury of the United States to their credit.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 7, to insert:

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to employ, for a period of not to exceed three months, during dry and dangerous weather, not to exceed 24 mounted men, to be selected solely with reference to fitness, Indians to be preferred and employed if possible, at a salary of not to exceed \$60 per month each, every man so employed to furnish a horse at his own expense, provide forage for the same, and pay all other necessary incidental expenses, for the purpose of patrolling, guarding against, and extinguishing forest fires on the Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservations, in Minnesota, the sum of \$4,320, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 21, to insert:

That the agreement entered into between the Seneca Nation of Indians, in council assembled, and J. W. Peglow, of Silver Creek, Chautauque County, N. Y., on the 11th day of October, 1900, granting to said Peglow the right of excavating and removing sand from the premises described in said agreement, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I think this amendment ought not to be agreed to. At the time we considered the matter in the committee we did it with inadequate information regarding the facts. I think this reservation in the State of New York has an area of



about 23,000 acres and that there are about 2,300 Indians there. It is divided up among the Indians. They are occupying and farming the lands. Those lands are on the shore of Lake Erie. I am informed by members of the tribe that this particular land is occupied by two families and that they object to the ratification of this lease.

During the last few years there has been considerable information gathered with regard to these Indians. The money which has been collected when the leases have been made heretofore has been disposed of by the officers of the tribes, and very seldom distributed among the members thereof. The effort of the councilmen of this tribe seems to be to secure an opportunity to get hold of the tribal funds. I believe no good purpose can come from the ratification of this lease, especially in view of the fact that the ground is occupied by two families, one of which has lived there for forty years, and therefore I hope the Senate will not agree to this amendment.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, this is the first intimation the committee has had that there was any objection from any source to the ratification of this lease.

Speaking of the objection which the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] makes to the manner in which the revenues of the Seneca Indians are collected and disbursed, there is a House bill on the Senate Calendar which is subject to call at any time, reported favorably by our Committee on Indian Affairs, a bill which I should be glad to see passed, and which ought to be passed, which deprives the authorities of the nation from the collection of the rents under their agreements, and turns it over to the Secretary of the Interior. If it would obviate the objection of the Senator, I should be very glad to have that bill called up and passed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That would not obviate the objection, because I am informed that two Indian families live on this very tract which it is proposed to lease. If leases can be made of tracts of land of that sort, then in the same way a lease of any farm land might be made, and those holding it driven from possession.

This information did not come to me until this morning, and therefore we did not have it in the committee, but I believe it is reliable. The statement was made to me by two of these New York Indians. Perhaps we had better pass the amendment over for the present. Certainly the lease ought not to be ratified.

Mr. THURSTON. This is a very small matter. It is a lease only of a privilege of excavating and removing sand from the shore of the lake. It does not interfere with a foot of agricultural land or deprive any of the Indians of the use of any land that may be devoted by them to any possible purpose. It is simply to take sand from the lake shore, and the photograph submitted to the committee shows that nature has been abundant in her gift of sand upon that particular lake shore. It is of no use to the Indians, and under this agreement they will derive a small revenue for the sand taken. I certainly think it is one of those leases that ought to be ratified.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. THURSTON. In one moment. I would say, however, that if this agreement is ratified by the Senate and any serious objection to its ratification comes to the committee of conference, I feel certain the members of the conference committee from this body will see to it that the subject is properly dealt with.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] has asked that the amendment be passed over for the present. A member of the other House from New York, who is a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of that body, is, I understand, entirely familiar with all the facts in this case. If the suggestion of the Senator from South Dakota can be agreed to and the amendment passed over for the time being, it may be easy for members of the Senate to ascertain from the member of the House to whom I refer what the facts are in connection with this case.

Mr. THURSTON. I have no objection to the amendment being passed over for the present.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I wish to make a further brief statement in regard to this matter. These two families of Indians are living upon this land now and have lived upon it for forty years. If they can get a foothold for gaining a living by fishing or selling sand, I do not believe it ought to be taken away from them. It seems to me that they ought to be protected in their rights just as the man should be protected who has a 40-acre farm, who is cultivating it and rearing his children upon it. Suppose the council of the nation should lease those 40 acres to somebody, get that lease ratified by Congress, and dispossess him of his rights in that land, would there be any justice in it? It seems to me not. If I am correctly informed, and I believe I am, Congress certainly ought not to do this thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the Senator from South Dakota, assented to by the chairman of the committee, the amendment will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to have the next two

amendments passed over. They will excite a good deal of discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] requests that the next two amendments, one relating to the construction of a dam across the Gila River, near San Carlos, Ariz., etc., and the other to permit miners to enter upon Indian reservations to prospect for gold, etc., be passed over. Is there objection?

Mr. THURSTON. I have no objection to that, Mr. President.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Those amendments will excite a good deal of discussion.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is only one objection in my mind to that proceeding, and that is that I wanted to call the attention of the chairman of the committee particularly to the second amendment and make some inquiries regarding it. I fear if it is passed over now I may not be in the Senate Chamber at the time it is acted on. If, however, the Senator from Connecticut will look after it, I shall be satisfied. If present, I should make a point of order against the amendment, unless I could get a satisfactory explanation that it did not do great injustice to certain Indians in whom I have a little personal interest.

Mr. THURSTON. I will see to it that the Senator from New Hampshire has an opportunity when this amendment is considered.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I may as well say now that I want to oppose these two amendments, and I shall take a little of the time of the Senate in doing so. I suppose the committee would rather go on with the bill at this time.

Mr. SCOTT. I hope the amendments will not be passed over, but that they will be taken up now. I certainly favor both of these amendments, and I hope the matter will be fought out right now.

Mr. THURSTON. I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that as I am in charge of the bill I feel it is better to go on and agree to amendments about which there can be no discussion, and then we can take up these amendments and discuss them as need be.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the chairman protect those of us who are in favor of those amendments, that they may not be called up when we are absent from the Chamber?

Mr. THURSTON. All that the chairman of the committee can say about that subject is that it depends entirely upon the individual Senator as to whether or not his interest lies in this Chamber or at some other point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be passed over. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 48, after line 3, to insert:

To pay balance due various merchants of Cloquet and Fond du Lac, Minn., from certain Fond du Lac Indians, for supplies furnished to said Indians at the request of the Indian farmer, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896, as follows: H. B. Allen, \$24.14; Charles Gasper, \$1,049.46; J. A. Rene, \$44.91; James A. Wallace, \$232.68; Kelly & Moses, \$40.49; Mrs. James Peacha, \$116.95; James Peacha, \$186.12; Frank P. Thompson, \$964.51; A. H. Simons, \$176.85; in all, \$2,856.11. [Reimbursable.]

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in the matter of this amendment I desire to ask a question. I remember the Senator from Nebraska last year presented an Indian appropriation bill which he said truthfully contained no general legislation. It seems in looking this bill over that the Senator from Nebraska, or the committee of which he is chairman, has made up this year for the neglect in that respect, and that they have quite enough general legislation for two appropriation bills.

Concerning this particular matter, there may be some reason why this provision should remain in the bill. There is a rule of the Senate that no private claim shall be placed upon an appropriation bill; but it seems to me that here are a dozen or so private claims. I do not know the circumstances connected with them. It may be that they are so urgent that they ought to be allowed in this way, and I shall be very happy indeed to hear any explanation that will remove from my mind the doubt that exists in reference to the propriety of placing them on this appropriation bill. There are some private claims in which I am interested that I should like to get on appropriation bills, but I have been denied that when I have gone to the Committee on Appropriations, and they have always cited this rule to which I have called attention.

Mr. THURSTON. I think the committee, under all the circumstances, has been very careful in the matter of permitting general legislation or claims to go upon this bill. As the Senator from New Hampshire undoubtedly knows, there comes a time at the end of a session of Congress when there seem to be some things that must be done for the Indians that can only be provided for upon an appropriation bill. The committee have very carefully exercised its discretion in that respect, and I think I am prepared to defend anything they have put upon this bill.

As to this particular matter, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr.



NELSON] is familiar with the facts. He presented them to the committee, and I will ask him to explain the amendment.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I will make a brief explanation of the merits of this amendment. It grows out of the following facts: There is a small Indian reservation in St. Louis County, Minn., known as the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation. The Indians on that reservation, and there are not many of them, were entitled to take allotments of lands there in accordance with the provisions of the general allotment law. They made their selections, and after they had made their selections, but before they had been finally ratified and approved at Washington, these Indians, under the direction of the Indian farmer who was there in their midst, entered into contracts with certain lumbermen to cut timber from their allotments of lands and made a bargain to sell the timber to the contractors and themselves to do a part of the work of logging.

In the meantime, while they were carrying on the logging, the Indians purchased supplies from merchants in that neighborhood, and those supplies, according to the practice that had been growing up in that country, were to be paid out of the proceeds of the logs. In the meantime, after logging had been carried on to some extent, the Government interfered, stopped the logging, seized the logs, and compelled the contractors to pay the whole amount, something like twenty-two or twenty-three thousand dollars, into the Treasury. That left the Indians without any means whatsoever to pay for the goods they had procured while engaged in logging. All but about \$4,000 of the money that was paid into the Treasury was afterwards paid back to the Indians, distributed to them, and went into the general fund of all the Indians. There was a balance of \$4,000 left, which, under the Indian appropriation act of 1896, was distributed among these merchants to pay the bills for the goods they had supplied to the Indians.

The total amount of these bills as passed upon by the Indian Office and allowed as just claims was a little over \$7,000. Four thousand was distributed out of the balance of the logging fund to the Indians, leaving between two and three thousand unprovided for. The Government has paid all of the money that was obtained for the logs over to the Indians, and it is now no more than right that these men, who furnished them their supplies while engaged in logging, should have their pay; and this pay comes not out of the Government, but it comes out of the Indian fund, for the Senator will observe at the end of the paragraph that it is made reimbursable.

Mr. THURSTON. Let me suggest to the Senator, and see if it is not true, that under the laws of Minnesota if this had been a private transaction the logs themselves would have been subject to a lien for the supplies.

Mr. NELSON. That is true. I was coming to that point. Under the laws of Minnesota, if these had not been Indians who had got these supplies and done this logging, if the supplies had been furnished to white men for that purpose, the merchants who furnished the supplies would have had a lien on the logs; but on account of the fact that these were Indians and the Government seized the logs, these merchants could not get the lien that they would otherwise have had.

This matter has been passed upon under the Indian appropriation act in 1896. An investigation was held and a report was made, and I will read from that report:

The Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321-341), provides—  
"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the amount due various merchants of Cloquet and Fond du Lac, Minn., from certain Fond du Lac Indians, not exceeding in the aggregate \$6,000, for supplies furnished to said Indians at the request of the Indian farmer during the years 1888 and 1889, or upon orders approved by the Indian farmer drawn upon and accepted by certain contractors for the purchase of pine timber on the lands allotted to or selected by said Indians or claimed by them, and to pay said merchants the amount found due them, or to each of them, their proportion of said sum, out of any money on hand paid the United States by said contractors, or any of them, in settlement or satisfaction for pine timber cut upon such lands."

The claims in question (excepting one, that of Kelly & Moses), after being presented to the Indian Office, were sent to Capt. Geo. L. Scott, United States Army, acting United States Indian agent at La Pointe Agency, Wis., with the view of obtaining the necessary proofs upon which the action prescribed by the act named might be taken by the Department.

The claims, including the excepted one above noted, were returned with a report of Captain Scott, accompanied by affidavit of H. F. Young, reservation farmer at the time mentioned in the act of Congress; Peter Phalon, the reservation farmer at the time of this investigation, and Pat. Hynes, one of the contractors, and the one from whom it is understood the greater part of the money paid in was recovered.

From this evidence it appears that it was customary for merchants with whom Indians were trading to present their accounts to the timber contractors, and the claims would be paid by them and the balance due the Indians paid direct on settlement between them and the contractors; that in this instance, in the winter of 1888, charges of trespass were alleged against the contractors, the logging operations suspended, the logs seized, and \$22,500 paid by the contractors to the Government in addition to \$2 per 1,000 feet for the lumber cut, and that the contractors were prevented from paying the claims of the merchants against the Indians because of being compelled to pay direct to the Government all money due for stumpage.

Mr. Young, the reservation farmer at the time these transactions took place, also testifies that he supervised the purchases made by the Indians, and in some instances issued orders on the merchants, when not convenient to accompany the Indians to the stores, thereby implying that he had personal cognizance of all the transactions in question and approved of all the ac-

counts as presented by the merchants and in the possession of Captain Scott, except certain ones indorsed by him as not approved, but nowhere in his affidavit does he state explicitly that the supplies in question were furnished at his request."

Nor does it anywhere appear that he was a factor or took any part in making arrangements with the merchants to supply the Indians with the goods charged for. In fact, it seems that such arrangements, if any were made, were consummated by Pat. Hynes, one of the contractors, who testified that he was a contractor on the Fond du Lac Reservation in 1888 and 1889, cutting timber belonging to the Indians on that reservation; that after he had commenced cutting he was stopped by the Government and did not complete his contracts; that while he was operating there the Indians, who were to receive pay from him for their pine when cut, were without money and in some cases destitute, and certain merchants of Cloquet and Fond du Lac sold them supplies on credit, with the understanding that these bills should be deducted by him (Hynes) when the timber was paid for, and only the remainder after such deduction should be paid to them; that credit would never have been given these Indians by the merchants if he and the Indians had not agreed that the same be paid for by him from money due from their pine.

In respect to these transactions Mr. Young said that it was the custom of all merchants with whom Indians traded to present their accounts to the contractors who were cutting the timber from the reservation, when said claims would be paid by said contractors, and the balance due said Indian would be paid to him direct by said contractor cutting his or her timber. This was usually done at the annual settlement between the Indians and the contractor and approved by the agent or farmer in charge of said reservation.

While it does not appear from the record that the supplies embraced in these claims were furnished at the express request of the reservation farmer, such request may be fairly implied from his adoption of the plan or arrangement of advancing supplies by the merchants, in vogue in previous years, and of his supervision of purchases, an arrangement which seems to have been mainly for the accommodation and benefit of the Indians.

In his report Captain Scott said that he had investigated the circumstances attending the contracting of this indebtedness by the Fond du Lac Indians and believed the same to be just claims and that the claims were all such as could properly be called money due the merchants of Cloquet and Fond du Lac.

All the papers were submitted to the Department, which, after a careful review of the case, decided that the claimants were entitled to pro rata payments for the several sums due them.

The following shows the amounts, the pro rata, and the balance:

Claimants.	Amount.	Pro rata.	Balance.
H. B. Allen .....	\$59.67	\$35.53	\$24.14
Charles Gasper .....	2,593.82	1,544.36	1,049.46
J. A. Rene .....	111.00	66.09	44.91
James A. Wallace .....	624.53	371.85	252.68
Kelly & Moses .....	100.03	59.54	40.49
Mrs. James Peacha .....	289.06	172.11	116.95
James Peacha .....	400.60	272.88	127.72
Frank P. Thompson .....	2,383.87	1,419.36	964.51
A. H. Simons .....	437.11	260.28	176.85
Total .....	7,059.09	4,202.98	2,856.11

The pro rata rate was allowed by this office August 6, 1897, and forwarded to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department for settlement.

These are substantially the facts out of which this transaction arose, and it has as much merit and equity as any claim possibly can have, and in the nature of the case it can only be reached by an appropriation in the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has made out a good case from his point of view. I think it is a pretty good case for a bill that ought to be presented to the Congress and pass both branches of Congress and be signed by the President; but inasmuch as this money is to be taken out of the Indian fund, reimbursed, I do not know that I would be justified in making a point of order against the amendment. But I am perfectly justified in calling attention to the fact that our appropriation bills are still being filled with general legislation, and I emphasize it for the reason that I am met so often when I personally go before the Committee on Appropriations or consult a member of the committee with the observation that the rules of the Senate prohibit general legislation on appropriation bills.

I do not agree with the chairman of the committee that this bill is one that we ought to approve of in that respect. It is filled with general legislation, and every such item ought to be eliminated that can be eliminated on a point of order. But in this particular case, inasmuch as some citizens of Minnesota seem to have suffered in this regard, and the senior Senator from that State is so much interested in having justice done them, I will withdraw all objection to it, and will not make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 48, after line 21, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ a special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and to pay for legal services heretofore rendered said Indians during said fiscal year, \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 3, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ a special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 8, to insert:

That section 21 of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1898 (30 Stat., p. 495), be amended so as to read: "The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 21, to insert:

That no act, ordinance, or resolution of the Creek or Cherokee tribes, except resolutions for adjournment, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the principal chief thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 11, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withhold from the amount appropriated by the act of February 9, 1900, to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the New York Indians, a sum not exceeding \$10,000, and to apply it in the payment of expenses necessary in ascertaining the beneficiaries of said judgment and the payment thereto of the sums properly payable. And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to cause the amount remaining of said judgment, after deducting the costs and expenses herein directed to be paid, to be paid and distributed to the persons entitled thereto, under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 24, to insert:

For the payment to the heirs of Albert Pike or their legal representatives, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Choctaw Nation, \$75,000, which said sum the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay immediately upon execution by said heirs or their legal representatives of a receipt in full for all their claims against the Choctaw Nation for the services of Albert Pike in the collection from the United States of what is commonly known as the "net proceeds claim."

Mr. GALLINGER obtained the floor.

Mr. THURSTON. Let me perfect the amendment first.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well.

Mr. THURSTON. I ask to amend the amendment by striking out, at the end of line 3, the word "Interior" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Treasury."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be modified as indicated by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I should like to have some explanation of this matter given by the chairman of the committee. This is purely and simply a private claim on an appropriation bill. I do not know whether it is a meritorious claim or not, but I should like an explanation of it, if the chairman of the committee will give it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I moved this amendment to the appropriation bill on facts that are well known to the older members of the Senate. In 1853, I think it was, Albert Pike was employed by the Choctaw Nation to present a claim which they had made, familiarly known as the "net proceeds claim," and which was passed on by the Senate in 1859, in which an award was made in favor of the Indians. The claim was not paid, but was contested. Suit was brought in the Court of Claims, and afterwards the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States. A judgment was finally rendered by that court in favor of the Choctaws, involving something over \$3,000,000. General Pike's individual fee against the claim is unlike the fees of modern times in claims of this character. His fee in the first place was 5 per cent of the recovery. One-half of it, or 2½ per cent out of the 5 per cent, was transferred by him to another attorney for services rendered. General Pike's claim was for but 2½ per cent of the amount of the recovery. It amounts to \$75,000.

Another attorney came into the case after the close of the war, a Mr. McKee, who made a contract with the Choctaw Nation to prosecute this claim for 30 per cent of the recovery. He agreed to pay the fees of the other attorneys who might be employed. A number of the other attorneys agreed that the 30 per cent of the money, instead of being paid to the authorities of the Choctaw Nation, might be paid to McKee. McKee believed that if the entire amount was paid to the Choctaw Nation he would be utterly unable to recover his fee. So he went before the Choctaw council and got an order that he should have the 30 per cent. General Pike was not a party to that. He objected to it. He knew nothing of it at the time it was done, and protested against it, as I personally know. McKee collected the money, paid some persons, but went off and left here, fled from the District of Columbia, with the money in his own possession, and has never been back here since.

The Choctaws, of course, claimed that all these fees that they owed in connection with this matter should be paid by McKee, and that they were not liable for them. They, however, do not

pretend to say that General Pike was barred by the fact that McKee collected this money, and the Choctaws have within the last year agreed to pay General Pike's children, who, I may say, are poor. One of them is dead now. Another one has a large family here. General Pike, while he was a distinguished lawyer and a very eminent man in many walks of life, like other men of that character accumulated but little property in his lifetime, and this money is justly due these people.

If the Choctaw country and the Choctaw lands and their funds are divided up among these individuals, there will be absolutely no chance on the face of the earth for these people to get their money. It is but fair and right. It is but just that out of the funds of the Choctaws in the Treasury this fee of 2½ per cent for services rendered by General Pike for a period covering more than thirty years should be paid. That it is absolutely just and fair there is no doubt on earth.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have not heard anything from the Senator from Arkansas which leads me to believe that this item ought to be on an appropriation bill. Whether or not it is a just claim is another question entirely. And while I may sympathize with the family of General Pike, if they are in necessitous circumstances, it seems to me that this matter ought to be adjudicated in some other way. It seems that a very large amount of money has already been paid attorneys. I believe the Senator stated it was 30 per cent, and the claim was for \$3,000,000.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. GALLINGER. So that somebody has got \$900,000 out of these Indians for prosecuting a \$3,000,000 claim. It is one of the instances where the Indians have already been robbed by white men. Now it is proposed to rob them still further, possibly in justice, so far as the merits of this claim are concerned, but I can not see that this matter ought to be adjudicated in this way, and I feel constrained to make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I hope the Senator will not make the point of order on the amendment. I think it will be utterly impossible for these people ever to recover this money unless they are permitted to do so in this way. The Senator knows perfectly well the difficulty of getting a matter of private importance through either branch of Congress, and these people have been here by petitions and memorials, and have asked that this shall be done. No solitary Choctaw will object to it. The Choctaw delegate himself will not deny that this is a perfectly just and legitimate fee, and in its moderation itself it ought to appeal to the fairness of the Senator from New Hampshire.

I agree with him that fees of 25 and 30 per cent, collected in many of these cases, are unconscionable, but these things come from the fact that the Government does not make proper and fair and prompt settlement with these people. They feel constrained to pay a large contingent fee to attorneys on condition that they prosecute their claims. There can be no pretense that this is not a fair and just claim. It is moderate. It is 2½ per cent of the amount of the recovery, and I hope the Senator will not inflict what is an absolute injustice on these people by making the point of order. I appeal to the Senator not to do so.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I never have claimed to have any expert knowledge on the matter of Indian legislation, but it always appeared to me that the Indians have been very badly treated by attorneys in the matter of fees. Here is a particular case where already out of their funds has been taken the enormous sum of \$900,000 for the prosecution of this claim. There ought to be a law against any such rapacity as that. It is outrageous, villainous in the extreme; and yet it is going on. I have knowledge of some instances of that kind. I have knowledge of one instance that it would not be proper for me to mention in this Chamber. Some attorneys go out of public life and immediately engage in this kind of work. They go to the poor Indians and represent to them that they can get their claims through better than anybody else, and they will ask only the small sum of 30 or 40 or 50 per cent for prosecuting those claims.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The Senator's criticisms in that line, while I do not object to them, would seem to be an argument in favor of this claim. It is a claim for 2½ per cent. Certainly that was moderate and reasonable.

Mr. GALLINGER. To that extent it is possible I am arguing in behalf of the heirs of General Pike. I think that his claim was a modest claim—2½ per cent.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It was.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was fully large enough, much larger than the ordinary attorney gets for work of this kind. But the Senator says there may be some reason why this can not be adjusted in another way, which I do not comprehend at this time. The Senator says the Choctaws are willing to pay the claim. Can they not pay it?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not think I used that language. The difficulty is to get these people to pay their debts. They are not anxious to pay their debts, but they do not deny the justice of this claim. Not a man of them would ever deny it, and they could



pay it if they were willing to do it; but the Senator from New Hampshire knows the difficulty of getting an act through a Choctaw council. If a man should go before the Choctaw council with the request that any act should be passed for the purpose of paying this claim, he would probably not get it through, simply because it would be more popular with their constituents to refuse to pay the money than it would be to make the appropriation to pay it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to ask the Senator from Arkansas a still further question. Can the Senator assure me that there are not any outstanding contracts whereby the \$75,000, if it is allowed in this bill, will be divided among other attorneys?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There will not be one cent of it go to anybody except the heirs of General Pike; and I will give my personal word for that—not one cent.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is a very satisfactory answer. I have found in some investigations I have made in somewhat similar cases that after we voted the money on appropriation bills, as we ought not to vote it, there was then a division of the plunder among two or three or four or five attorneys who had been aiding in the prosecution of the claims or who claimed to have rendered some aid.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. If the heirs of General Pike had been willing to submit to something of that sort, this claim could have been paid long ago.

Mr. GALLINGER. Under the circumstances I will withdraw the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am much obliged to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have served my purpose by calling attention to two points in this matter. The first point is that somebody collected a fee of 30 per cent on a payment of \$3,000,000, taking \$900,000 out of these Indians, and the other point is that we have a private claim on an appropriation bill, which may serve my purpose in the future, possibly, in the advocacy of some measure in which I may be interested.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact that the policy of this Government has been such as to make it possible for that robbery of the Indians, as he characterized it, to take place. These questions and others have been before Congress for the last fifty years, and some of them even more years than that, and the Indians could never get redress until they hired somebody to put the matter in shape and present it. In some instances they have been grossly wronged and robbed, I know, but in this case there is not any question that General Pike rendered the service—and honestly rendered it. I have been somewhat familiar with this claim for a great many years, and if he had been like a great many men that I have known he would have secured it long since. But he was not a man who cared very much about money and was not inclined to hire anybody to come here and present a matter that he thought was right. He never did, I think.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, just one word. The Senator from Colorado will, I think, agree with me that the payment of the \$900,000 was a piece of robbery, pure and simple.

Mr. TELLER. Of course; there was not any doubt about it. What I complained of was that we pursued a policy which enabled some designing creature, like the man who did get the \$900,000 under some pretense or other, to get it. He ought not to have had it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I further express the hope, Mr. President, that when these matters become known to the Congress, wise men, like the Senator from Colorado, may possibly be able to tell us some way in which, by legislation or otherwise, we can remedy this crying evil. It is a crying evil and it ought to be remedied, but I do not know how it can be accomplished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 51, after line 9, to insert:

For repairs of bridges and approaches on the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, in the State of Nebraska, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 12, to insert:

For erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota, upon lands to be donated to the Government for that purpose, of not less than 160 acres in extent, and of such character and in such location as shall be deemed by the Secretary of the Interior to be most suitable for the purpose, and upon plans and specifications to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 21, to insert:

That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, ascertain, and report to Congress what members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians remained loyal to the Government of the United States and were not directly or indirectly concerned in the depredations of certain bands of Sioux Indians named in the act of Congress approved February 16, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," or other acts upon the subject; and to hear, ascertain, and report to Congress what annuities provided by the treaty with said bands of

July 23, 1861, would now be due the loyal members of said bands if the said act of Congress had not been passed. In ascertaining the amount, if any, of the annuities justly and equitably due to said loyal members of said bands, the court is authorized to further consider, ascertain, and report to Congress what lands, appropriations, payments, or other provisions have apparently been made to or for said bands or the members thereof in view of or by reason of the fact that said act of forfeiture was passed; and to ascertain and report to Congress what balance, if any, is now justly and equitably due said loyal members of said bands.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I desire to have the Senate strike out this entire amendment. I do not object to its being passed over for the present. I desire to enter my objection to it, and then I am willing that the provision shall be passed over if desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin requests that the pending amendment may be temporarily passed over. Is there objection?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears none. The amendment will be passed over temporarily.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Support of schools," on page 52, line 25, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "one," and in the same line, before the word "thousand," to insert "and seventy," so as to make the clause read:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, \$1,170,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill to line 5 on page 53.

Mr. THURSTON. I move to correct the total, on page 53, line 5, by striking out the word "forty" and inserting "ten."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 53, line 5, strike out "forty" where it appears before the word "thousand" and insert "ten," so as to read:

For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings, and sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, and purchase of school sites, and improvement of buildings and grounds, \$240,000; in all, \$1,410,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued. The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 54, line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert:

For installing a complete water system, including the purchase of right of way, if necessary, for pipe line to said school, \$12,200.

And in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-one thousand" and insert "fifty-three thousand two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., \$33,400; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$2,500; for steam heating plant, \$3,500; for installing a complete water system, including the purchase of right of way, if necessary, for pipe line to said school, \$12,200; in all, \$53,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 9, after the word "dollars," to strike out "water rent, \$1,500;" in line 11, after the word "for," to strike out "farmer's cottage" and insert "farm building;" in line 12, after the word "dollars," to strike out "to extend water system, including purchase of 1 acre of land, \$4,000," and insert "water rent, \$1,250;" and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "\$78,250," and insert "\$74,000;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at The Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak., \$58,450; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,800; for erection of warehouse and office building, \$4,000; for industrial shops, \$4,000; for farm building, \$1,500; water rent, \$1,250; in all, \$74,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 4, after the word "dollars," to insert:

That the unexpended balance of the amounts appropriated by the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, approved May 31, 1900, for sewerage system, steam heating system, lighting plant at the Fort Totten, N. Dak., Indian school, is hereby reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year 1902.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 11, after the word "dollars," to insert "for the extension and improvement of the water supply, \$2,000;" and in line 13, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-one" and insert "thirty-three;" so as to make the clause read:

For the support and education of 150 Indian pupils at Morris, Minn., Indian School, \$25,050; pay of superintendent, \$1,500; erection of hospital, \$5,000; for the extension and improvement of the water supply, \$2,000; in all, \$33,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 21, after the word "dollars," to insert "for improvement of the water supply, \$3,500;" in line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty-three" and insert "sixty-seven," and in the same line, after the



word "thousand," to strike out "five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., \$50,100; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,700; for general repairs and improvements, \$2,750; for construction of hospital, \$4,000; for additional mess hall, kitchen, etc., \$5,000; for improvement of the water supply, \$3,500; in all, \$67,050.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 10, after the word "land," to insert "with water right," so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 600 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., and for general repairs and improvements, \$105,200; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$2,000; for construction of hospital, \$6,000; purchase of 80 acres of land, with water right, \$4,800; in all, \$118,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, after line 20, to insert:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Puyallup Indian school, Puyallup Consolidated Agency, on the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash., \$50,100; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; for addition to the present school buildings and improvements in connection therewith so as to increase the capacity of the plant from 200 to 300 pupils, \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$71,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 18, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" in line 20, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" in line 22, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" in line 23, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" and in line 24, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., \$25,050; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,500, to be immediately available; for construction of warehouse, \$2,500; for iron bridge and approaches, \$1,500, to be immediately available; barn, \$3,000; sewer, \$2,000, to be immediately available; water-closets and bath, \$1,500, to be immediately available; in all, \$38,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

#### THE PENSION CALENDAR.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Nebraska kindly consents to yield to me to make a request. My request is that, commencing at a quarter of 5 this evening, one hour be given to the consideration of unobjected pension bills on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that, commencing at a quarter of 5 to-day, one hour be given to the consideration of unobjected pension cases. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INCREASE OF TRADE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 727) to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I desire to address the Senate briefly upon this question, which seems to me to be one of the most important that we have to consider during this session and one of the most necessary to be enacted.

Mr. President, in every country its statesmen, political economists and men of letters are writing up the results of the nineteenth century. Each nation in the Old World finds in these statements causes for intense satisfaction. Each is able to make an exhibit of progress and development which gratifies the national pride and makes the people believe they are in the front rank at the commencement of the new century. While the rivalries and jealousies and war of contending figures and estimates among themselves continue, they are unanimous in granting to the United States the lead in almost everything which goes to make up the power and greatness, the advancement and development of any country.

From 5,000,000 of population in 1800 we are 77,000,000 in 1900. From having little rank in agriculture and none whatever in manufactures, our productions now enable this enormous population to live far better than did our forefathers one hundred years ago, and the surplus of our farms and factories is entering the markets and succeeding in competition all over the world. For a hundred years the debtor nation, we enter upon the twentieth century a banker for all the governments of Europe. We have changed the continent which was a wilderness beyond the fringe of settlements on the Atlantic coast, to great cities, thriving villages, prosperous farms and active industries on the plains and in the mountains from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Circle. Our railway lines, covering the country with a network of steel, in connection with transpor-

tation facilities on the inland lakes, rivers and canals, have given to us an internal commerce greater than that of all the interchanges of all the nations of the earth by rail and water. In length of lines we number nearly one-half the mileage of the railways of the world.

There is everywhere an earnest search for the factors which produced these astonishing results. We freely admit that natural advantages were essential to our political and industrial victories, but natural advantages lie dormant unless the motive power and creative genius exist which shall utilize their opportunities. Our virgin soil, our climatic conditions and the limitless wealth in earth and forest and in mountain were all here, and had been for ages. Distance and isolation from European paternalism gave exceptional opportunities for the growth of civil and religious liberty, for the growth of that individualism in thought and action which has created millions of architects contributing to their country's greatness. But no unprejudiced observer can fail, upon careful study, to be convinced that the United States of to-day owes nearly all that it is to the wisdom of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson in the initial legislation which they conceived for developing American industries and American industrial independence by the policy of protection.

In the one hundred years there have been a few deviations from this beginning, each one of them followed by panic, industrial paralysis and general distress. Since the close of the civil war in 1865, except for the experiment under the Wilson bill of 1893, the policy of the fathers has been the practice of the country. In this thirty-five years we have witnessed the most remarkable part of our country's growth. The development of our resources has furnished ample opportunities for the enterprise of our people, and for the useful employment of their wealth, and necessitated the borrowing of large amounts of foreign capital.

We have been so absorbed in production that we have neglected utterly the equally important question, if we are to be a world power, with all which that means, of our position upon the ocean. In other words, our development and growth have been one-sided. We have crowded upon our rails, our lakes, our rivers and our canals an output from every avenue of production which must find markets or produce stagnation and distress beyond our dreams, without any provision, so far as our Government or our people or our flag is concerned, for its carriage beyond our own seaboard. The farm, the factory and the mine have filled the warehouses and the docks of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts with their contributions to national wealth, employment and the happiness of our people, and left their transportation to Europe, to Asia, to Africa, to South America, and to Australia, to the greed of foreign shipowners, to the protection of foreign flags and to the hazards of foreign wars.

A general collision, which is often predicted in the European newspapers, among the great powers of Europe, in the mad haste of their navies and armies to outstrip each other in the acquisition of spheres of influence in Asia and Africa, would act upon the United States, who might be simply a spectator of the conflict, as an embargo upon our coast. We would be shut up within ourselves as absolutely as if the navies of the world were blockading our ports.

Outside the material advantages of owning and operating our own merchant marine under our own flag, it is humiliating, not only to our pride, but also to our self-respect, that we should thus, upon the ocean, have the industry, capital, labor and living of our people dependent upon the whims, the jealousies and the animosities of the sovereigns and the cabinets of Europe.

Now, to return to a brief investigation of why a people who showed such marked genius for the sea at their beginnings should have developed in such a marvelous way upon the land and surrendered their position upon the ocean to countries as insignificant in population and power, compared with ourselves, as Norway, with 2,000,000 of people, and Belgium, with 6,000,000. In 1807, with a population of 7,000,000, the United States had a larger registered tonnage for the foreign trade than in 1901, with 77,000,000 of people. In 1852 the United States was foremost among maritime nations, and now is the least. We constructed at that time a greater tonnage than Great Britain or any other nation, while in 1898 we built of ocean-going steam vessels a tonnage of 16,382, against Germany of 130,667 and England of 1,301,325. There is but one line, of 4 ships, carrying the American flag and having an American registry between United States and Europe. There are not 10 American ships in the Pacific trade available for the development of the Philippines and the commerce we expect in the Orient.

It requires about 5,000,000 tons of shipping for the transportation of our foreign commerce, valued last year at about two thousand millions of dollars. Of that 5,000,000 tons of shipping the United States has only about 350,000 tons in the foreign and deep-sea trade. There is but one answer to the question of this almost inconceivable discrepancy between progress on the land and on the sea, and that is that our statesmanship has neglected



the ocean and permitted our own commerce to slip out of our hands. Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and other patriots devised the same system of protection of our merchant fleet as they did for the development of our industries. In fact, they passed the bill to promote commerce upon the ocean before they did the famous tariff law of Washington's Administration. It was under the operation of tonnage charges in favor of American vessels and the discriminating duties for goods carried in American bottoms that we carried ninety-one per cent of our commerce in 1828 against 8 per cent of our commerce in 1900.

Reciprocal commercial treaties with foreign nations gradually swept away every vestige of the protective features adopted during Washington's Administration. We were still able to maintain ourselves so long as wooden ships held the ocean. Our virgin forests beside the shipyard, the genius of our naval constructors, and the inventive faculty of our naval designers enabled us to overcome the great difference in expense in operation and building resulting from the higher wages paid to American mechanics and seamen. The American clipper ship became mistress of the seas and the pride of the country. The patriotic addresses and speeches in Congress of the orators and statesmen of that period are full of glowing rhetoric and burning periods upon the supremacy of the American flag upon all the seas of the globe. The most fervid imagination upon the platform or in legislative halls has been unable to conjure a figure upon that subject for our country in twenty-five years.

The advent of iron steamships at once gave Great Britain the advantage. She had cheaper iron, cheaper labor, cheaper operations, and cheaper maintenance. Great insurance companies discriminated against the wooden ship; various vexatious tonnage duties discriminated against the American ship, steel, iron or wood, and the United States was out of the race. But the American marine did not die without a struggle. People like those interested in the Collins Line said to the Government, "Make conditions equal, and we will keep the American flag upon the sea." The subsidy was granted in the way of mail contracts, and the Collins Line successfully competed with the subsidized lines of Great Britain. They soon in competition brought freight rates one-third below the subsidized English Cunard Line, which before monopolized the business. But Congress yielded to the cry of free trade—to the literary campaign of the foreign shipowners and to the prejudices which were aroused against the fostering by the Government of any industry. The subsidy or mail advantages were withdrawn, the Collins Line went into bankruptcy, its ships were sold, and the United States folded its flag and retired from the sea.

What was the result? The English line restored freight charges to the full rates from which they had been reduced by 33 per cent by the competition of the Collins line. The United States saved the subsidy which had been paid to the Collins line of a few hundred thousands of dollars a year, but the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer of the United States had to spend millions of dollars a year in the way of increased freight rates because of that miserable surrender.

Happily for us the enemies of the American merchant marine have never been able to repeal the protection which was granted to vessels in our coasting trade. Under our laws foreign ships were excluded from our domestic commerce. The result has been that the construction of steamships for our coasting trade has kept alive the few shipyards which we have. The business has increased. As profits grew rivalry led to competing lines, until now we have the best coastwise fleet, performing better service and at better rates than the coasting vessels of any other nation. In addition to that, they have stimulated along the coast a commerce and a trade which otherwise would have lain dormant until the railway reached them. But for this preserved remnant of a wise policy, the United States, with 3,000 miles of coast and innumerable harbors on the Atlantic and hundreds of miles on the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, and a thousand miles or more on the Pacific, would have been as isolated from the element upon which it should be supreme as Tartary or Tibet.

The question which is far above politics or partisan considerations, which is purely patriotic, and upon which, except as to methods, there can not possibly be any division of opinion, is, How can our merchant marine be built up? As a member of the Committee on Commerce, I have listened to the testimony and taken some part in the examination of the witnesses. They included the best talent and the most experience which we have upon this subject. The witnesses were those who are interested in foreign trade and those who are not. They were shipbuilders, shipowners, business men and farmers. When their testimony is sifted, from the mass of fact and figures which they presented, a few controlling principles for our government are deduced. There was no suggestion which was not taken up and exhaustively considered. In connection with the merchant marine every nation, for its own defense and its own development, must have abundant shipyards, equipped with every modern appliance and up to date with all the advance of modern invention and discovery.

The suggestion which has attracted most attention and held it for the longest time has been free ships—in other words, the liberty of purchase and entry upon American registry of ships built anywhere in the world. There never has been, and there never will be, a better or more eloquent presentation of that phase of this question than was given here day before yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] in his speech, which is upon our desks in the RECORD this morning. We have in that speech all there is that is persuasive or that is possible to be put upon that side. We have fought out this question in our protective policies so triumphantly that the argument need not be restated now. The policy advocated by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, turned from the ocean onto the land, would have taken away the protective principle from our industries at the beginning, and we would be, upon the land, dependent upon foreign nations for everything we produce, except agriculture, just as we are upon the sea, dependent upon foreign nations for our transportation.

But outside of the manifest policy of our Government in the protection of its industries and by protection developing them in excellence and cheapness for successful competition with foreign rivals, come elements which are fatal to the free-ship policy. The three essentials for a successful merchant marine are cheaper cost of construction, of operation, and of maintenance. The testimony showed that the cost of construction, the cost of operation and the cost of maintenance are all much higher for steamships built in American shipyards and run under the American flag, and all of them, in the aggregate, at least twenty-five per cent higher than the same charges in Great Britain, and from thirty to forty per cent higher than under the Belgian or Norwegian flags.

The purchase of foreign ships leaves out entirely the growth of our shipbuilding and the employment of our American labor. Frequent trials by our most experienced shipowners have proved that with the additional cost of operation and of maintenance under the American flag over the British, or, still greater, over the German, Belgian, or Norwegian, it is impossible to use the free ship under American registry. The additional cost under the American flag is all due to labor—higher wages in the shipyard, higher wages on shipboard, and better living for the crew. Surely no American Senator or Congressman desires to legislate to change these conditions by reducing American labor to European standards.

Discriminating duties have been suggested by which there would be a heavier duty charged upon goods coming into our ports in foreign ships than those coming in under the American flag. To accomplish this we would have to abrogate about fifty treaties with foreign powers. It has been demonstrated, as in the case of France recently, that no nation can successfully impose discriminating duties without retaliation. The French Government was forced to repeal within a year its effort at discriminating duties. No nation can submit to retaliation which is a seller more largely than a buyer. Either discriminating duties on imports or bounties for export would lead to European nations retaliating upon the things which we have to sell them, in a way to give advantage and stimulate production in Russia, in Egypt, in India and in Asia against our wheat and our cotton.

All nations are agreed that their merchant marine can be built up only by bounties. The bounties paid last year by the different maritime nations were \$26,000,000 in round numbers, against \$1,000,000 in round numbers by the United States. German statesmen discovered that if the Empire was to find a market for its growing surplus it must have its own ships. Within the past few years the German Government has been increasing directly its subsidies, has indirectly been giving rebates to the steamships over the State railways and has lent every possible Government encouragement to the enlargement of German shipyards and the construction and operation of German steamships. The result has been that Germany has stepped into the second place among maritime nations, although she has so little coast and so few ports. The advance of Japan by the same processes has been almost incredible, in fact so great that she is now reaching out for the control of the commerce of the Pacific.

The amount proposed for annual subsidy under this bill is \$9,000,000 a year. As the ships receiving the subsidy have to carry the mails free, we can deduct the present mail subsidy, and so the amount is reduced to about \$7,750,000 a year. The outcry against this sum as being enormously in excess of any benefits that can be derived from it can only be accounted for on the ground that it is promoted by the literary bureaus of foreign lines. We paid last year for pensions \$145,000,000. This sum is the annual expression in money of the gratitude of the country to those who have fought its battles and won its victories. Six per cent upon this sum would carry the American flag, for which these men fought, upon American ships, loaded with the products of the American farm and factory, to every country on the globe. The River and Harbor Bill this year, as it passed the House, carries \$60,000,000, of which one-quarter is for local pride and local



sportsmen and three-quarters, or \$45,000,000, to improve American facilities for foreign ships. We appropriate over \$100,000,000 for the Army and \$77,000,000 for the Navy, and 4½ per cent upon this would carry the American flag upon American merchant vessels, laden with the products of American industry, upon a mission of commerce, peace and civilization all over the world.

The bill creates no favors, it fosters no interests, but it lays down universal rules by which the capital and enterprise of the people can demand their share of this subsidy. It is restricted to no class of vessels, but is given upon a scale adjusted after most careful consideration to every kind and every tonnage of steamship, to the sailing ships and to the fostering and encouragement of our fisheries, which are the nurseries of our seamen. Its purpose is to give to each class of vessels the amount, and only the amount, necessary to equalize the cost of construction, operation and maintenance of that class of vessels with the cost of construction, operation and maintenance of similar ships sailing under foreign flags.

Of the three principal objections raised against the bill, the first is that the existing lines will get all the money. Of the \$9,000,000 per annum, the amount which the American Line can earn is \$1,100,000, being the sum which passed the Senate in the original postal subsidy bill, but which was changed in the House. The amount which can be received by the ships of that company and all other 21-knot steamers hereafter built combined can not exceed \$2,000,000 a year. That leaves \$7,000,000 for the purposes which have been so eloquently argued by my friend from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], the lower-speed freight ships.

Certainly the Americans who have risked their money and given their brains and experience to this badly handicapped struggle for an American merchant marine ought not to be punished for their efforts. It would not be a good policy to withdraw from them their present mail privileges, which are a form of subsidy, deny them the privileges of this subsidy, drive them under foreign flags and then say: "We will have no merchant marine until new ships can be constructed, which will require some years." The testimony conclusively showed that even under the present mail contracts the four fast ships of the International Navigation Company are run at a loss. If under this subsidy they are run at a large profit, with money in our country commanding lesser rates than anywhere else, with our capital active and seeking employment, there will be immediately placed with our shipyards orders for competing lines.

The next objection is to high-speed vessels. It is charged that they are not essential to the development of American trade with foreign countries. It has not been the characteristic of the American people to yield to each other, much less to foreigners, on a question of speed. It is not poetry nor sentiment which inspires Germany to build the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* in order to beat the record of the *Majestic*, and to expend three and a half millions of dollars to build the *Deutschland* to excel in speed the *Campania*, or which leads the most prudent of all investors, the French, to struggle so desperately to construct steamships which may equal, if not excel, the British and the German in quickness of passage across the Atlantic. In transportation speed is desired. It is the gauge by which peoples judge the maritime skill, genius and enterprise of other nations.

No American has been abroad and no American has read the record of ocean voyages who has not had comfort when our little fleet bore the palm, or felt mortified and annoyed when this little spark of maritime life was extinguished by superior enterprise and ambition among Germans or English. Then these high-speed vessels are of use commercially, apart from the advertisement which they give, in the carriage of the manufactured products of the farm and the factory, and of perishable goods. England, Germany, and France have their own reason for giving large subsidies for these great ocean greyhounds. It is that they may have them for auxiliary war ships in time of war. They are as necessary to the navy as the cruisers and battle ships. These old maritime nations have discovered that by a comparatively small expenditure in the way of subsidies they have always available a large fleet of flying cruisers and transports maintained at private expense and promoting the commerce of their country.

The next objection is that the bill does not give sufficient encouragement to the tramp steamer; in other words, to the slow, or 11-knot or 12-knot steamship. Figures show that the excess of compensation under this bill to the 12-knot steamship over the cost and handling of coal on account of difference in speed is greater than for the high-speed steamer. It costs eight times as much to run a 21-knot steamer as it does a 12-knot steamer. Neither the high-speed steamer nor the tramp can find business except upon established routes, where commerce and intercommunication in trade are fixed. It is the middle-class steamer of from 14 to 17 knots speed which builds up commerce. It carries few passengers. Its main cargo is freight—cereals from the farm and the heavy machinery from the factory.

These vessels will be required to build up the commerce be-

tween San Francisco and Hongkong and Yokohama, between American ports and ports of South America, between American ports and the numberless ports in different parts of the globe which now never see the American flag and know nothing of the products of the United States. The tramp would not load with wheat, for instance, and go to a port where they did not eat it, and so the tramp never loads except to take the surplus of what is marketable abroad, and which the regular lines upon established courses have not been able to absorb. We have had a commission in Europe for five years teaching the people the food value of our corn and its appetizing possibilities under the suggestion of the American cook.

After the middle-class vessel, which receives the largest compensation over cost of operation under this bill, has created a steady and remunerative trade between an American and foreign port, then will come the demand for the swift passenger and mail boat and for the cheap tramp.

We must not forget in this discussion the fact which it is almost impossible for an American to comprehend, that while the sea power is acknowledged now by all statesmen to be the controlling element in the world's affairs, we must build ours up from the bottom. We have no ships; we have totally inadequate shipyards; we have no routes of commerce; we have no banking facilities in foreign ports; we have few agents in foreign countries for promoting the sale and advocating the merits of American productions. Whatever facilities and opportunities in these directions are granted to us come through the hands and by the agencies of countries who are our commercial rivals and daily becoming more jealous of our commercial growth and more inimical to our commercial power.

The subsidy under this bill covers only about one-quarter of the cost of maintenance and operation for any class of vessels. Therefore every ship which derives benefits from the measure must hustle for cargo and succeed in getting it, or make its voyage at a loss. The subsidy works automatically in the promotion of an American marine. If by experience the compensation proves so large that there is an undue profit, immediately American capital puts more ships in commission and enlarges the merchant marine. If our merchant marine, by reason of its prosperity, grows beyond the amount which is appropriated, then it is distributed pro rata, with a diminishing compensation to each of the beneficiaries.

It was found, on investigation, that Americans whose business education and experience had been in ocean transportation, after struggling vainly to live under the American flag and American registry, handicapped by the excessive cost as against the European flag and registry, rather than retire from business purchased ships abroad and are sailing them under the Belgian and other flags. There will be available of this class of vessels now running and under contract about 300,000 tons, but an amendment has been accepted limiting the privilege to 200,000.

This will be an immediate addition of that amount to our American merchant marine. It will enable these Americans who have experience to work under the American flag, and we will get the advantage of their commercial and transportation skill for the purposes of promoting the increase of the American merchant marine and the enlargement of American commerce. They can come in with their ships, however, only on half the compensation which is allowed to the American ships now sailing under the American flag, or hereafter to be built in American shipyards, and before that one-half compensation can be secured they must build an equal amount of tonnage in American shipyards, by American labor, to be sailed under the American flag.

It is estimated that there is paid by American producers to foreign shipowners in freight charges at least \$175,000,000 a year. Four per cent upon this would give us an American merchant marine and the expenditure of the greater part of this money in our own country. Political economists and statisticians in foreign lands do not hesitate to say that there is no country in the world which could stand this drain of \$175,000,000 paid to foreigners, to be expended in foreign countries and for foreign labor, except the United States.

It is estimated that if our tonnage was carried in American bottoms, and the money paid to American ships, and American shipyards enlarged to meet the demands of American construction, there would be direct employment given to nearly 200,000 men. The indirect employment—in the steel mills to the makers of the plates and frames, in machine shops to the makers of the machinery, in the iron ore-mines to the delvers for the ore, and in the coal mines to the laborers in coal—would be equally great, if not greater, while the farmer, upon the well-known principle that the proximity of the market for his produce and the saving of transportation add to his profit, would have these additional markets at home for the products which now are carried great distances and transported abroad at his expense before he can receive the benefits of his harvest.

Every transportation man, indeed every business man, knows that the infallible test of any enterprise is the confidence which it



inspires among bankers and investors. With money so plenty that it commands, upon gilt-edge securities for permanent investment, only 3 per cent, and in temporary loans averages but 2, capital in the hands of enterprising, energetic, and venturesome Americans is always seeking remunerative work. In London, Paris, and Berlin the bankers are eager for the bonds of the English, the French, and the German lines as security for loans, while the investing public are equally anxious to secure an interest in those enterprises. It is almost impossible, as I know from having seen those securities come before the finance committees of institutions, for the American shipowner to secure, at any rate of interest, a loan upon his securities. They must be backed up, outside of their intrinsic merit, by abundant personal indorsement.

If there was any profit in the shipping business, money would flow into shipyards and the sailing of ships as freely as it now does into the extension of railroads and telegraph lines, into the opening of mines, and into the establishment or enlargement of industrial plants in every department of production. The condition of transportation companies is more easily ascertained than that of any other corporation, and this is especially true of carriers upon the ocean. Capitalists who are seeking remunerative employment for their money have always before them, when considering ocean transportation, the cost of steamships, of maintenance, of operations, and of terminal facilities at both ends of the route. The custom-house reveals the cargo; the price current for freight in the shipping lists reveals the freight charges. Let the route show 10 per cent, with a possibility of development, and instantly it will be invaded by rival lines.

The whole history of transportation in the United States is the story of constantly reducing rates upon railroads; this constant reduction going, not to the stockholders or bondholders of the railroads, but to the farmers and the manufacturers in the reduction of freight charges. American railways started with charges per ton per mile equal to those of foreign countries, and now they are less than one-third of those charges. The same law—the inevitable law of profit promoting competing opportunities—will act upon the ocean. The struggle for business will stimulate business at the same time that the bid for business decreases the rates. In a few years the farmers of the country will have the benefit of this decrease in lower freights upon the ocean, as they now have it in this diminished cost of carriage upon the rail, without which no farmer could raise and have carried to the seaboard his harvests from the great Western or Northwestern States.

To promote the sale of American products in the East, where they are unknown, and in other continents where they are known, there is all the difference in the world between foreign and American influences upon the foreign market. The American captain and the officers of American ships would be advance agents wherever they landed for the goods which they carry. With the American merchant marine will come the American banker in the central ports of the world, and beside the American banker will be the live, hustling, and invincible American agent for the sale of American products.

Almost at the hour which marked the exit of the nineteenth and the entrance of the twentieth century the United States found its position changed, both in its relation to the rest of the world and in its internal conditions. We suddenly discovered, by the unexpected results of an unexpected war, that we had a place and had responsibilities second to none among nations. We awoke to the fact, which has been clear to all Europe in their affairs and to their peoples for many years, inspiring them with struggle and terror, that we were upon the eve of an industrial crisis.

Great productiveness has its perils as well as its advantages. Our surplus exported last year amounted to about \$1,500,000,000, and will constantly increase. Any check upon its markets abroad or its facilities for reaching them must cause at once suspension of both enterprise and employment. We have coming to the front every year from our schools millions of youths who must of necessity join our industrial army. Every measure or enterprise or employment of capital which takes care of them is a blessing to the workers already in the field, as well as to those recruits who are adding to our national power and wealth. As I have said before, with our merchant marine, our shipyards and our ships and their contributing industries will enlist hundreds of thousands of them; but the other hundreds of thousands must be cared for by finding profitable sale for that which they produce.

Nations in all centuries have warred with each other upon questions of territory or dynasty, but national jealousies, friendships, and enmities are measured now by commercial rivalries or alliances. Partnerships for the promotion of business are impossible among different nations and alien peoples, and therefore the industrial war will be more acute each year. Already we have the echoes of it in the speech of the Austrian statesman advising a European alliance against us, in the predictions of the great French economist, M. Leroy Beaulieu, of the menace we are to industrial Europe, and in the utterances within a few days of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain in their warnings to the British manufacturers and British producers to the effect that the

United States menaces their position and growth and may dethrone them from the markets which Great Britain now occupies.

While we were isolated geographically, diplomatically, and commercially, we could have sentimental relations, useful for international compliment and laudatory addresses on festive occasions, but now we have no friends. National sentiment of enmity or friendship speedily makes its way to citizens or subjects. The officers of foreign ships, the bankers and agents, also foreigners, who now conduct our export business will grow more and more hostile with advancing years in their feelings, and feelings are reflected in actions.

With the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which will be completed within the next few years, the necessity for an auxiliary fleet and a merchant marine becomes still greater. Whether we look at this question as a matter of national defense in time of war or consider it as one of the factors in the solution of our industrial problems as they arise from time to time, or sum up the possibilities for the American farm and factory and mine in the wants present and potential of the millions in the Orient, the beneficent influence of this measure becomes more real.

The distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] has given to the perfection of this bill his great ability, his vast experience, and years of study and labor. He has done it absolutely unselfishly in the public interest. Since the bill has been before the committee in the last session every criticism upon it, whether it appeared in the form of an editorial in the friendly or hostile newspapers or in a communication, signed or anonymous, to the press or in letters addressed to the committee, has been taken up and seriously considered. It has led to many modifications of the different sections.

From all the information which I have been able to gather I approve of the bill as it stands, but so far as I am individually concerned I shall be glad to hear any argument, any suggestion, or any amendment which improves the bill or which removes what can be established as a just criticism upon any of its provisions. But what New York wants, with her commanding financial, commercial, and industrial interests, what the country needs, and needs now, is a merchant marine, and the principles of this bill are the only practical methods in sight for the accomplishment of that purpose. We are not interested as to who of our fellow-citizens gets this money if they earn it, but we are deeply concerned that somebody shall get it who will construct shipyards and build and navigate American ships.

Those of us who have passed middle life remember as boys the pride with which we used to recite upon the school platform the great speech of Daniel Webster about the American flag seen in every port and the American ship upon every ocean. That inspiring effort of our greatest of Congressional orators no longer appears in the American schoolbook. The American schoolboy knows, if he finds it in an old volume in the library, that it relates to a glorious period of his country's history. He does not understand why he should be deprived of the privilege, in which his father took such patriotic interest, of exulting in the proud preeminence of the American ship and the Stars and Stripes upon all the waters of the earth. To-day the American makes the circuit of the globe. He sails into the harbors of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, and of South America, amidst the abundant shipping which fills those ports. He passes upon the different seas the argosies of commerce, carrying the products of his own and other countries. The flags of all nations fly from the masts of these steamers, except one. He sees nowhere the Stars and Stripes. He finds the merchants and the peoples of foreign lands familiar with every emblem but our own. If he wishes to address a letter home it goes from South America through Liverpool, from China through London, from the East through the mails and under the flag of every country but his own.

Under this bill, as new lines are established between our ports and lands across the Atlantic or the Pacific they must carry free American mail. With the enactment of this measure five years will witness a wonderful change in the relations of the United States to ocean transportation. Long before the limited period of the subsidy has passed we shall have returned again to the jubilant and patriotic feeling of Daniel Webster. We can again proudly boast that our ships are upon every sea, our flag in every port, and the name and fame of our country respected by all nations, and that the products and the goods of the United States are in successful competition in every market of the world with our rivals in production, trade, and manufactures. [Applause in the Senate and galleries.]

#### REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

For the information of the Congress and with a view to such action on its part as it may deem wise and appropriate I transmit a report of the Secretary of War, made to me under date of January 24, 1901, containing the



reports of the Taft commission, its several acts of legislation, and other important information relating to the conditions and immediate wants of the Philippine Islands.

I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 25, 1901.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution requesting the President to return to the Senate the bill (S. 1456) entitled "An act increasing the pension of Fordyce M. Keith."

D. L. HUSKEY.

Mr. THURSTON obtained the floor.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield to me a moment, that I may secure the passage of a bill of nine lines. It will take but a moment.

Mr. THURSTON. Very well.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5969) for the relief of the devisees and legal representatives of D. L. Huskey, deceased.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$139.19 to pay the devisees and legal representatives of D. L. Huskey, deceased, being the balance due D. L. Huskey for services from July 1, 1861, to January 19, 1862, as contractor on route No. 10405, Missouri.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I give notice that at some convenient hour to-morrow I shall call up the conference report on the Army reorganization bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). Note will be made of the notice.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to know from the Chair the situation of the conference report. I understand it has been agreed to in the House and it is now pending in the Senate. I should be glad to know whether an order has been made to print the bill with the changes made by the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will inform the Senator that an order was made this morning that the bill be printed as amended.

Mr. ALLISON. As presented by the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands. That was the order of the Senate.

Mr. HAWLEY. To save confusion, and in order that it might be more readily understood, the bill has been ordered to be printed in such type as to distinguish the different parts.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12904) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

Mr. THURSTON. I call attention to page 49 of the bill, and in line 9 I move to strike out all of the amendment already adopted down to and including the word "read," in line 12.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the proposed amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the committee amendment on page 49, beginning with line 9, by striking out the following:

That section 21 of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1898 (30 Stat., p. 495), be amended so as to read.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THURSTON. On page 4, line 19, I suggest that the committee amendment was made through what I have discovered to be a mistake. I move that the vote agreeing to the amendment of the committee be reconsidered and that the amendment be disagreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, line 19, the Senate agreed to the committee amendment striking out "five" and inserting "two" before "hundred;" so as to read:

At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Oklahoma Territory, \$1,200.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote by which the amendment was agreed to will be reconsidered, if there be no objection.

Mr. THURSTON. Now I ask that the committee amendment be disagreed to.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to restore "five" before "hundred;" so as to read "\$1,500."

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Why does the chairman ask to have the committee amendment disagreed to?

Mr. THURSTON. I find that last year we appropriated the same sum that was carried forward in the bill by the House. The estimate of the Department in this and one other case that the committee amended was carried forward from the previous salary of the agency at \$1,200. Last year, for reasons that I think were very satisfactory, the committee made it \$1,500, and the increase was indorsed at that time by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That is the present salary as fixed by the last bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Does the Indian Office recommend that the House proposition be agreed to instead of the salary of \$1,200 fixed by the committee?

Mr. THURSTON. We did not consult the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on that at all. That was a House provision, and he made no objection to it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Has the appropriation until last year been \$1,200?

Mr. THURSTON. I am not sure how it was up to last year, but it was \$1,500 last year.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I thought that was a temporary increase and not intended to be permanent, but I do not know.

Mr. THURSTON. My attention having been called to it, my recollection now is quite clear that that is an important agency, and we fixed it at \$1,500 last year. The House has continued that appropriation, and I think it ought to stand at that sum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection the proposed amendment of the committee will be disagreed to. It is disagreed to.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill on page 61, line 1, and read the following paragraph:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils, Rapid City, S. Dak., \$16,700; for pay of superintendent, \$1,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$750; for water plant, \$3,750; for increasing the capacity of school plant to 150 pupils by the erection of additional buildings and other improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$42,400.

Mr. THURSTON. I am directed by the committee to move to strike out "two" in line 3 and insert "five," so as to increase the appropriation for pay of superintendent from "\$1,200" to "\$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THURSTON. In line 9, I move to correct the total by striking out "four" before "hundred" and inserting "seven," so as to read: "in all, \$42,700."

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 61, line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "three;" in line 11, before the word "pupils," to strike out "and fifty;" in line 12, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "fifty;" in the same line, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and fifty" and insert "one hundred;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert:

For additional compensation to the superintendent of the Perris school, acting as superintendent of this school, \$300; for increasing the capacity of the school plant from 150 pupils to 300 pupils, by the erection of additional buildings and other improvements, \$75,000, to be immediately available; for the purchase of 100 acres of land, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$135,400.

So as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 300 pupils at the Indian school, Riverside, Cal., \$50,100; for additional compensation to the superintendent of the Perris school, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 25, after the word "erection," to insert "and equipment;" on page 62, line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in the same line, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" in line 3, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" in line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "six;" and in line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight" and insert "three;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 500 pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., \$83,500; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,800; for erection and equipment of brick laundry, \$5,000, to be immediately available; for completion of electric-light and steam-heating plant, \$11,000, to be immediately available; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$106,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 3, on page 67.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The Committee on Indian Affairs authorized me to offer an amendment, and I think it should come in at the end of section 3, after line 11, on page 67. I send it up now, and I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be read.



The SECRETARY. Insert at the end of line 11, on page 67, the following:

That lands allotted in severalty to Indians may be condemned for any public purpose under the laws of the State or Territory where located in the same manner as lands owned in fee may be condemned, and the money awarded as damages shall be paid to the allottee.

Mr. THURSTON. The committee authorized the moving of this amendment. I will look it over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading of the bill will be continued.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THURSTON. The amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota is in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, and I ask that the Senate agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The SECRETARY. After line 11 on page 67 insert:

That lands allotted in severalty to Indians may be condemned for any public purpose under the laws of the State or Territory where located in the same manner as lands owned in fee may be condemned, and the money awarded as damages shall be paid to the allottee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to ask the chairman, for information, the necessity and the purpose of the clause in lines 1 and 2 on page 71. There seems to be no disagreement to that language on the part of the committee, and I confess I can not comprehend it.

Mr. THURSTON. I will say to the Senator that this is a House provision, and possibly the exact wording of it was not carefully scrutinized by the committee. I would be glad to hear any suggestion the Senator from Wyoming has to make.

Mr. CLARK. I have no suggestion to make, but I am unable to see any reason, if an Indian has 80 or 160 acres of land coming to him from the Government, why we should select the least valuable land to give to him. I asked in the hope of obtaining some knowledge on the subject.

Mr. THURSTON. I am now in possession of the necessary information. The purpose is to permit him to sell or lease the least valuable portion of his land, without restriction, while the balance of the land remains in trust and can not be alienated until the expiration of the time fixed in the act of Congress.

Mr. President, I am in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an amendment which is asked for by the Department. It seems to be a very proper one. I will first ask that the letter of the Secretary of the Interior may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The letter will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, January 23, 1901.

SIR: Inasmuch as the act, approved January 4, 1901, appropriating \$75,000 for completing allotments in the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indian country, uses only the words "resurveys," "retracing" lines, and "reestablishing" monuments, and it appearing that there is certain mountainous territory containing arable valleys in said Indian country which has never been surveyed, and that certain Indians may desire allotments in said valleys and unsurveyed territory where they are now located, it is considered desirable and important that the inclosed and attached amendment be added to the Indian appropriation bill, in some proper place, to the end that no mistake or misunderstanding may occur in carrying out the evident purpose and intention of said act in making and paying for said surveys.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs on the 22d instant.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,  
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
United States Senate.

Mr. THURSTON. I move the adoption of the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 52, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

It is hereby directed that the money appropriated by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes," approved January 4, 1901, "for completing the allotments provided for in the agreement with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma," may be used in accordance with the provisions of said act by the Secretary of the Interior for making any and all surveys, whether original or resurveys, found necessary in connection with the making of said allotments, and also for any expenses necessary and incident to the setting apart, as grazing lands for said Indians, 480,000 acres of land, as provided in the agreement ratified by the act approved June 6, 1900.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THURSTON. I ask that after the completion of the bill by amendment the Secretary be authorized to correct any totals in the bill to correspond with the amendments made by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the order of the Senate, if there be no objection.

Mr. THURSTON. I now ask the Senate to proceed to consider the amendments which have been passed over. The first I wish considered is on page 39.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would call the attention of the Senator to the amendment on page 1, which was passed over.

Mr. THURSTON. There is an amendment on page 1 which was passed over, but I do not care to take that up at present. That is a total which may be changed before we are through with the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment referred to by the Senator from Nebraska, which has been passed over.

The SECRETARY. On page 39, after the word "law," in line 18, the Committee on Appropriations reported to insert:

And provided further, That not to exceed \$7,500 of the above amount may be used in the temporary employment in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of two clerks, at the rate of \$1,400 per annum, who shall be competent to examine records in disputed citizenship cases and law contests growing out of the work of said commission, and in the temporary employment in said office of three competent stenographers, at the rate of \$1,200 each per annum. Said sums, aggregating \$7,500, to be immediately available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment, which was passed over, was, on page 44, line 1, after the word "dollars," where the Committee on Indian Affairs proposed to insert the following:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioner appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to qualify or act, in his discretion, appoint a new commissioner for such town.

Mr. THURSTON. I should like to perfect that amendment before it is considered by striking out in line 8 all after the word "commissioner" and inserting "to fill the vacancy thus created."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed modification of the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to modify the amendment on page 44, line 8, after the word "commissioner," by striking out "for such town" and inserting "to fill the vacancy thus created."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be so modified in the absence of objection; and the question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, as I understand it, some years ago we appointed a commission to handle the town sites in the Indian Territory. The paragraph to which the pending amendment is proposed reads as follows:

To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisal of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections 15 and 29 of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1898, §150,000.

The act referred to provided that we should appoint a commission to go down there and survey and plat these towns, appraise the value of the lots, and sell them, and that the tribes should also appoint a commissioner to represent them in the matter. Some of the tribes refused to appoint their representative and objected to the whole proceeding. All this work is being done at the expense of the Government of the United States. This is another commission, not quite so stupendous a fraud as the Dawes commission, but pretty near it, and \$150,000 is to be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States for it.

Here is a sample of their work. I read from the official report of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and I think it is well that Senators should pay some attention to this matter. He says:

The Chickasaw commission reached Colbert, Ind. T., on May 23, 1899, and remained there looking over the ground, consulting the wishes of the people, and procuring certain instruments, etc., until June 9, when the surveyor started the work of surveying and platting the same. The plat was approved on August 16, and from that time until August 29 the improved lots were being appraised and the vacant lots sold and records of same made. This town has a population of something over 200 and an acreage of 129.74. The total expense of surveying, platting, and selling the property at Colbert was \$4,029.38. There was naturally some delay in the work at Colbert, for the reason that it was the first town to be surveyed and platted under the supervision of this commission.

In Colbert there were 70 improved lots which were appraised by the commission. Holders of 34 of these lots were permitted by law to purchase them at 50 per cent of their appraised value, making \$910 to be paid, and holders of 36 lots were permitted to purchase same at 62½ per cent, making \$1,137.50 to be paid, the 70 lots aggregating \$2,047.50. There were 173 unimproved lots sold for an aggregate sum of \$4,128.25, making a total of \$5,175.75 for the town site.

Here, then, is a town of about 200 people, having an area of 130 acres in round numbers, and this commission has spent \$4,029.38 and sold the whole town for \$5,175.75!

I have some familiarity with platting towns in the West, and I say that that work could be done for \$200; that any competent man would have been glad to secure the contract, and could have done it for \$200.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. For platting?

Mr. PETTIGREW. This town could have been platted for \$50.

Mr. BUTLER. And it cost over \$4,000?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes; it cost over \$4,000, the Government paying for it; and then they sold the town for \$5,175, or only



about a thousand dollars more than it cost to plat it. That money is turned over to the Indians. This is the work of another of these commissions. A surveyor could have platted the town in two days and done the work in the field with three or four of the citizens to assist him. The citizens there knew the value of the lots better than any commission that you could send there. While this is a glaring example, it is no worse than the whole performance that is going on in the Indian Territory, and no worse than the practices of the Dawes Commission with regard to the appraising of lands and surveying and resurveying that country over and over again. No wonder the Indians refused to join in this operation and no wonder they refused to appoint their commissioner to act with these people.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provides for the appointment of a commission for each of the two nations, consisting of two persons for each nation, one member to be appointed by the executive of each tribe and one to be appointed by the President of the United States; that each commission shall lay out and plat town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits where towns are now located, and that lands on which improvements have been made shall be valued by the commission, exclusive of improvements, at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made; that the owners of improvements on such lots can purchase one residence and one business lot at 50 per cent of the appraised value, and the remainder of such improved property at 62½ per cent of said value, all vacant lots to be sold at public auction. The agreement also provides that after full payment for lots owners of same shall receive a patent for such lots, to be signed by the two executives of the tribes, a form of which has been prepared by the Department, a copy of which will be found accompanying the Indian agent's report. (See Exhibit N, p. 175.)

Under these provisions a commission was appointed for the Choctaw Nation, consisting of Dr. J. A. Sterrett, of Ohio—

We had Rathbone from Ohio and Neely from Indiana performing the work of "benevolent assimilation" in Cuba, and Dr. Sterrett, of Ohio, is over doing the same work for the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Overdoing it?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes; overdoing it—

and the principal chief appointing Mr. B. S. Smiser. A commission was also appointed for the Chickasaw Nation, consisting of Mr. S. M. Johnson, of Kansas, and the governor of said nation appointing Mr. Wesley B. Burney.

About June 1, 1899, these commissions, after procuring necessary information and rules from the Department, began their work.

The first town they platted was this little town of Colbert, having about 200 people and occupying 130 acres of ground. Their bill for doing that work was \$4,029.38, and they have sold the entire town for \$5,175.75. Now, we propose to continue this performance with the rest of the towns in that Territory, and this bill carries \$150,000 for that purpose. I do not know how much we appropriated last year.

Mr. SPOONER. What is the function of this commission—to plat town sites?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes; and to appraise the value of and to sell the lots.

Mr. THURSTON. If the Senator will pardon me, under the original act there was one town-site commission provided for each nation. That is the commission to which the Senator refers. Under the act of Congress passed a year ago—the Indian appropriation bill—we provided for a separate board of town-site commissioners to appraise the value of each town, with a limit. We left it in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe the time within which each of those surveys should be made.

Mr. SPOONER. Were the commissioners paid a per diem?

Mr. THURSTON. That was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. But there is a time limit.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And after the expiration of the time limit they have to work without pay, do they not?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Yes; they work without pay after the time limited by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. THURSTON. Our amendatory legislation last year was largely in view of the fact that one town-site commission had been appointed there, and had gone on, but apparently had not done the business very rapidly. They were in contemplation of the law to take charge of the entire town-site appraisement.

Mr. SPOONER. Did the Senator ever know any of these commissions to do business very rapidly?

Mr. THURSTON. No, Mr. President; and I never knew the wheels of the Government to move very rapidly—

Mr. SPOONER. I have.

Mr. THURSTON. Except in time of war.

Mr. PETTIGREW. These commissions will last forever if we will allow them. They will find means to perpetuate their existence until every man in this body has disappeared from the face of the earth; new commissioners will take their place when they die, and the commission will go on. The Dawes Commission has been at work for years and is spending millions of money. It is the most nonsensical performance I have ever heard of.

I remarked with regard to that commission yesterday that we surveyed the Indian Territory into sections, as all the Western States were surveyed, and we paid for that. Then we provided that rolls of these nations should be made and the land allotted to

the Indians where they lived, embracing their improvements; and we appointed the Dawes Commission to carry out the provisions of the law. Dawes has nothing to do with it. He is an old man, and the other members of the commission are running the job. Now we appropriate money to divide that country into 40-acre tracts, and mound it, resurvey it, and then appraise it, and divide it into forties; and we have 735 men down there, and as they are not under civil service they can pay them what they please.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator understand that the uprising in the Indian Territory is in consequence of the work of the Dawes Commission?

Mr. PETTIGREW. The Indians evidently do not want the land divided up. I think there is something in this report that will give the Senator some light on that subject. Here is an item that will give him some light:

The governors of these nations have recently submitted a joint communication to the Department, protesting against the manner of surveying and platting towns as provided by the legislation contained in the appropriation act approved May 31, 1900, claiming same is in violation of their agreement, and concluding with the remarks that if, after considering the matter in the light of their argument and suggestions, the Department believes it to be its duty to proceed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act, they will feel it their duty in the interest of their people to make a protest, and so far as they may be able, with the means available, to protect themselves against what they conceive to be an unwarranted innovation, regretting the necessity which impels them to such a course.

I should not be at all surprised if it was the operations of these very commissioners that caused the outbreak. I see the Indians are marching on a town down there.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. We have very little information of the difficulties in the Creek Nation except what comes from the newspapers.

Mr. PETTIGREW. This is an official report from which I have been reading.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. But so far as we can ascertain from the newspapers, the dissatisfaction has nothing whatever to do with the platting and disposal of town sites or lots in the towns. These are supposed to be bands of desperadoes among the Indians, for they have them there as they do out West among the white people, who ostensibly claim to be opposed to the breaking up of their tribes and the allotment of the lands in severalty.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from South Dakota allow me?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know what influences the proposed allotment may have on these wild Indians, but I do know that everywhere the wild Indian has been opposed to allotments; that is, where they do not feel themselves sufficiently advanced to compete with the white man, they are afraid to take the land in severalty lest they may not be able to hold it. They are justified in that fear when you examine the history of the allotments made in the United States during the last fifty years.

I think fully fifty years ago, in the State of Michigan, we made not less than 5,000 allotments, with a restriction, I think, of five years; and after that the Indians were permitted, if they so chose, to sell their lands. I have heard it stated that in ninety days after the limitation expired there was not an Indian that held any of the land. It is certain that in a year or two none of them had a foot of the land that had been allotted to them. They had sold it for whatever they could get for it, and had spent the money.

Mr. President, we have limited the Indians in some sections to twenty-five years, and just so soon as the twenty-five years are up we will have a landless lot of Indians.

I sympathize with the Indians who have not been in favor of taking their lands in severalty. The great evil of which the friends of the Indian complain, as to Indians holding land in common, never existed in the world. Every Indian has his right to go upon the land and occupy just as much of it as he wants, and by the Indian rule and Indian law he can not be disturbed.

The Indians now in the State of New York, the Senecas, and Indians of that class, are living in the same way, their lands being held in common. While I was Secretary of the Interior a bill was introduced in the legislature of New York to segregate and allot those lands, but the Indians in a body were opposed to it. They sent down here representatives to protest against it. I assured them that that was a matter entirely under the control of the General Government, and that the State had not any right to allot their lands when they went back to their homes. Of course the bill never passed, and there was no further difficulty about it.

I think you will find a good deal of the trouble in the Indian country arises from the fact that the Indians believe that if all their lands are allotted they will in some way be deprived of them, as they no doubt will be in a few years. There is not any question about it. I do not know that there is any other way to dispose of that question in the Indian country. I know there is a good deal of trouble growing out of it, and a good deal of difficulty will grow out of the fact that they will not continue to hold land unless they hold it in common.

I do not know that that has much to do with this town-site



business, for I do not know anything about that. The trouble in the Indian country is that there are two classes of Indians, the civilized and the noncivilized Indians, who are nearly blanket Indians, among the Creeks and some others.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There is no doubt that the difficulty in the Indian Territory is very much as suggested by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. Congress found a condition of things existing there some years ago which required a change. There are something like 400,000 white people living in the Indian Territory and about 60,000 Indians. Of these Indians there is quite a large percentage of full bloods and a large percentage of negroes.

A great majority of the Five Civilized Tribes were themselves in favor of exchanging the then existing condition. That was the case with all except the few that were getting great benefit by it. Upon investigation made, and after discussion in the Senate, it appeared that here were half breeds, some of whom owned ten, twenty, and thirty thousand acres of land, and I think in one case 60,000 acres of land were shown to be held by a shrewd, sharp, grasping, and designing Indian; whereas it was also plainly shown here by testimony before committees that there were Indians of full blood—educated men—who absolutely could not secure one foot of land; where their tribes owned 20,000,000 acres of land they could get none.

It was that crying evil which induced Congress to take steps for the division of the land equally amongst those people. That is what the Government is engaged in undertaking to do now, and it is that which the Dawes Commission has, in my opinion, with intelligence and sagacity and energy, pushed forward as rapidly as it could be pushed forward under all the circumstances. The division of 20,000,000 acres of land, diversified in all ways as to soil, climate, timber, minerals, and productiveness, and every other consideration, is not a small undertaking. It can not be done in a day; and it necessarily involves the expenditure of money.

The matter that was referred to by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] just now, of the unreasonable amount of money spent by these people in the survey of this Chickasaw town, is all true. That commission was appointed as a town-site commission; it stayed in that country for months, and ran up an expense account that simply was unpardonable. It is disgraceful that such a thing should be true. In inaugurating a new enterprise of this kind we will necessarily find some clogs; some things will go wrong.

In the organization of a town-site commission in the Indian country it could not be expected that the Secretary of the Interior would, in the first instance, be sure to get men who were active and earnest in discharging their duty in the way it ought to be done. This instance is the only one, so far as I know, where anything approaching this has occurred.

On these facts coming to the Committee on Indian Affairs a year ago, we provided in the appropriation bill then pending that the Secretary of the Interior should limit the time for any one of these commissions in laying out a town site, and if they did not complete their work in the time laid down by the Secretary of the Interior, they were to have no compensation whatever after that time. Besides, we provided that in the towns where they chose to have it done otherwise, they could themselves provide for a commission, and could arrange to have their surveys made promptly, where they could do it economically and believed it to be best. Some of the towns down there were in a hurry to have their work done; they were not willing to wait for the slow processes of the Government commission, and so they have done it themselves. They have the authority to do that under the law.

In addition to all of that, for the purpose of obviating just such difficulties as the one which has arisen from that sort of conduct, we put a provision in the last appropriation bill that—

Where, in his judgment, the best interests of the public service require, the Secretary of the Interior may secure the surveying, laying out, and platting of town sites in any of said nations by contract.

If there is anybody who is willing to lay out one of those towns at a reasonable figure, it may be done by the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, as he has the discretion to do it. If these town-site commissioners are not discharging their duties with efficiency, I am not aware of it. The Secretary of the Interior has the right to remove any town-site commission and have the surveys made by contract. But the criticism of the Senator from South Dakota was on this provision of the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to fill vacancies in case the Indian chief did not appoint his town-site commissioner.

Under the law, for the purpose of seeing that the interest of the Indians is properly taken care of, it is provided that the chief of the nation may select one of the commissioners, and he acts with the commissioner selected by the Secretary of the Interior, because, of course, in all of these towns there are conflicting interests. Those towns are occupied by white people. They necessarily want the valuations as low as possible. If we provided for the appointment of town-site commissioners represented by white people the complaint would be made that the property was all under-

valued and that the Indians were not getting a fair valuation for the land inside the towns.

For the purpose of meeting that evil we provided that the chief should name one of the commissioners. He is appointed at last by the President, but he is selected by the chief, and this provision simply is that in case the Indian chief fails to select a town-site commissioner then the Secretary of the Interior may, so as to prevent the absolute suspension of this work by the obstinacy of an Indian chief. One of the commissioners is selected by the Secretary. He can get him anywhere he chooses, but the commissioner selected by the chief must be an Indian and a resident of the tribe.

Mr. SPOONER. But if the chief declines to act, and the Secretary acts, and he does not appoint a member of the tribe—

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not know whether it is required that he shall appoint a member of the tribe.

Mr. SPOONER. Then you do not have any Indian representation on the commission and you do not remedy the wrong.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The chief has the right, and I think the Senator will have no doubt that if the Secretary has the right to fill this vacancy by the appointment of a man who will act, there will be no difficulty about the chief appointing a man.

The present disturbance down there comes from the dissatisfaction with the division of the land, as was suggested by the Senator from Colorado. There is to-day a delegation of Creek Indians in this town who have come here to complain about the present conditions. They were in my room all yesterday morning, saying that what they wanted was that the Government should act according to the terms of the old treaties. They do not want any change from the old condition of things. They are here now undertaking to protest to the President and to the Secretary of the Interior against carrying out the laws of Congress for the division of this land.

I believe, with the Senator from Colorado, that there will be instances of gross injustice done among these people; but there were a great many more interested in going forward than the number of men who were refusing to move, and the question to be determined by Congress was whether the intelligent and progressive class of those people, who pointed out the wrongs that came up under the old condition of things, should be controlled by the class of full-blood Indians who do not speak English, who have no sympathy with civilization, who want to do nothing except to be allowed to live in their hovels and to be let alone. The question was whether we were to allow these men to block the wheels of progress and prevent the development of that country, or whether we should go forward on such reasonable terms as would protect these people as best we could.

There is a limitation on the alienation of the land. We have endeavored as far as possible to prevent their losing their land, and if I had my way I would have some kind of a provision that would make it impossible for any full-blood Indian not able to speak the English language and not competent to attend to his business ever to alienate his land. I would have him hold it for fifty or seventy-five years if necessary, so that he could not become absolutely homeless. But there must be a limit to some of these things. It can not be avoided otherwise.

I do not believe the disturbances are anything like as serious as the papers would have us believe. I believe there is great dissatisfaction and discontent among that class of full-blooded Indians. They would very much prefer to have nothing done. They never wanted a railroad to penetrate that country. They would prefer to keep white men clear out of it. They would like to have the country absolutely to themselves, to allow game to grow up there, and to continue things as they were fifty or seventy-five years ago. But we all know that it is impossible for that to be the case, and it is not best for the intelligent, educated, progressive Indian that it should be the case.

The great majority of those people are progressive. They speak English. They dress as we do. They cultivate the land. They are engaged in business of all sorts, and there are now some of those Indians, whom we all know, who in point of intelligence and intellectual ability are the equals of anybody to be found anywhere else. All of these men, without a single exception, believe in the Government going forward on the lines marked out. These were the very class of men, or some of them, who were getting the great advantage in the conditions that existed heretofore. I asked one of them how much land he had under cultivation. He laughed and said, "A great deal more than any one man ought to be allowed to have." He did not answer definitely. He would not say.

On another occasion, when a man was making a pathetic appeal at Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, against this movement, on the ground that the poor Indians would stand no chance in the contest with the white men, I was sitting by an intelligent Indian, and I asked him how many white men he had working for him? He laughed and would not answer the question, but I know at the time I asked him the question that he had perhaps a hundred white tenants on farms of his which he controlled and dominated as absolutely as any landlord ever did his tenants.



This condition of things was putting all that country in the hands of practically a few men who got all the benefit of it. Intelligent men, who wanted their share of the patrimony, saw they could not get it, because these men were in possession and there was no limit to what they might do. They wanted the condition of things changed so that every man might have his fair share. In dividing this up the full-blood must necessarily suffer from the embarrassment that has been pointed out by the Senator from Colorado. It will be a duty of Congress in all the years to come to undertake to prevent the impoverishment of these full-blood Indians and their being brought to want. It is a matter that we all ought to keep in view, but we can not, in my opinion, check or stop what we have undertaken to do because it may work injustice to a small number of these people.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I did not mean to criticize the legislation which has taken place as a system. I knew from observation, having gone down there and examined into the matter, that the conditions which existed a few years ago could not be allowed to continue. As the Senator from Arkansas says, there have been active men appropriating large areas of this country and holding it as landlords. I spoke to one Creek, a full-blooded Creek, too, but a progressive Creek, and I said, "I understand you have 137 farms," and he smiled and said, "Yes, I guess I have." I said, "That is more than your share." He said, "Yes, that is more than my share; but the other Creeks have not any business to complain so long as there is plenty of land here that they have not taken." That was the case with the Creeks. They had plenty. In some other sections that was not so.

In another tribe there was one landlord who was said to have 400 farms. He was Indian by marriage. He was a Scotchman by birth and an Indian by intermarriage.

Here is the way that was done: The white people came in there and wanted land. These active people said to them, "Go on this piece of ground and plow it and I will give you \$2.50 an acre for plowing 100 acres," or "80 acres," or whatever it might be. When that was done, under the Indian law, he was entitled to the right of occupancy, but he did not want to put up the money as a general rule. He would say, "You plow that for \$3.50 an acre and next year I will give you the crop of the farm for plowing it." So he plowed it this year and cropped it the next, and the following year he became the tenant of the Indian. That was carried on to a tremendous extent, to the great detriment, of course, of the less progressive and less active Indians.

When we were down there as a committee—the Senator from Connecticut and I were there with some others—we found the condition to be substantially this: I think there were about 60,000 Indians in the Indian Territory, if I am not mistaken, and from three to four hundred thousand white people, the white people not having any land that they could call their own, not being able to make permanent homes anywhere, not being able to maintain schools, and not being able to do anything. The condition was such that we felt that something had to be done, and as the Senator from Arkansas says, the progressive Indians, the Indians who wanted to cease to be Indians, wanted something of this character done. They wanted the land distributed amongst them, so that the whites could get title, and civilization might go on.

On the other hand, there is a class of Indians—you can find them everywhere, to some extent in all tribes, but not a great many compared to the whole number in the Indian Territory—who always want to remain Indians. They do not want any civilization. They do not believe in it. They do not believe in education. They will not send their children to school unless they are obliged to. It takes a good deal of work to get them to do that, and they seem to think that their rights will not be respected, they will not be taken care of, unless they remain in a state of ignorance and dependence upon the Government.

If we had excluded, as we said we would and as we might, the whites from the Indian Territory, we might have maintained the original condition of fifty years ago. The Government of the United States is not responsible for the fact that the whites are in there. The Indians admitted them. They came there by invitation of the Indians—the progressive Indians—and, I suppose, against the protests, undoubtedly, of the blanket Indians and the wild Indians. But, as in most sections of the world and in most communities, the intelligent and the progressive class dominated, and they changed the whole system the Government had in view when it set apart the Indian Territory as a permanent Indian reservation.

In my judgment there is nothing that can be done except to go on and protect these people in their land holdings to a limited degree, as well as can be done, for a time. We shall remove the restrictions of tribal relations. Then they will have free access to the saloons and to the whisky bottle, and they will probably go pretty fast. I think the future of the Indian as an Indian can be pretty well foretold. Standing very nearly where I do now, I once heard the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Plumb, now deceased, say that in fifty years he did not believe there would be a full-blooded

Indian in the United States. He might have been a little premature; but it will not be long before the Indian as an Indian will disappear, and I suppose it is inevitable. I suppose they will go the way of all the wild people. If they do not accept civilization, they will fade out and die.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, this discussion is very interesting and may be very fruitful in its information to the country, but I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that it has nothing to do with the question as to whether or not this amendment shall be agreed to. The policy of the Government toward the Indians of the Indian Territory was determined by the action of Congress some years since, and there is nothing in this bill that proposes to change it. It is not the proper place for remedial or amendatory legislation.

One of the things that we were required to do by the action of Congress as per our treaty stipulations was to divide up the land in the Indian Territory. We were also necessarily to dispose of the town sites and town lots for the benefit of the Indians. We had to do that. That is the law. Those are the treaties. Therefore, all there is for Congress to do now is to provide for carrying those laws and those treaties into effect.

Last year we discovered that the then existing town-site legislation, which provided for one town-site commission in each nation, was defective. It constituted a body that might roam from one place to another, and if they saw fit use up a great deal of unnecessary time and cause a great deal of needless expense. We therefore provided, and very carefully provided, for the selection of a separate town-site commission for each town, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. We gave him full authority to fix the compensation of the commissioners. We authorized him to limit the time within which the town-site commission should perform its work. We authorized the communities themselves, if they saw fit, to make their own surveys and present their own plats. We went further than that. We provided that the Secretary might enter into a contract for this character of work, giving him full power to accomplish the purpose in the cheapest and most expeditious way.

That legislation was very carefully guarded, except as to one point, which was not apparent to us at the time. We did what is always fair in arbitration. We gave the nation the right to select one town-site commissioner for each town, the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a second. Where they could not agree, provision is made for the selection of a third.

Now, it happened that where the chief of the nation was disposed to hinder and delay the execution of the plan of Congress, the carrying into effect of our legislation, he refused to appoint his town-site commissioners, or when he appointed his town-site commissioner, by some understanding with the tribe the town-site commissioner refused to qualify, and there was no provision in the law to meet a case of that kind.

Now, to come down to this amendment. Its only purpose is to meet that emergency. It does not change the existing law. It simply provides that where the chief does not make the appointment or where his appointee refuses to act—in other words, where the tribe attempts to block the wheels of legislation of Congress—the Secretary of the Interior may make an appointment in the place of the man who does not act. That is all there is to it. It is as simple as it can be. It may furnish an excuse for the whole discussion of the Indian problem; it may offer an inducement for further attacks and criticisms upon the Dawes Commission; but, Mr. President, for my part I have said all I care to say, not in defense but vindication of the Dawes Commission. I said it yesterday. I do not care to repeat it to-day.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, this discussion has taken a wider range than I intended when I called attention to this item of \$150,000 for these town-site commissioners. I think the system ought to be changed. I think the people of these towns will plat them much better than we can do it and that one inspector from the Indian Department could go and appraise almost any one of these towns in a week's time. It is an absurd proposition that these vast sums of money should be expended, so much so as to absorb the value of the towns themselves practically in some instances. A cheaper and better method should be devised and devised at once. There is no justification for the expenditure of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars this year to perpetuate and continue these commissions that have shown their utter incompetence in the past.

There is a curious item here in connection with the matter. It shows how men will abuse power when they acquire it. I read from the official report of the inspector for the Indian Territory:

Under these provisions a commission was appointed for the Choctaw Nation, consisting of Dr. J. A. Sterrett, of Ohio, and the principal chief appointing Mr. B. S. Smiser. A commission was also appointed for the Chickasaw Nation, consisting of Mr. S. N. Johnson, of Kansas, and the governor of said nation appointing Mr. Wesley B. Burney.

About June 1, 1899, these commissions, after procuring necessary information and rules from the Department, began their work. The Choctaw commission commenced work at the town of Sterrett May 31, 1899, completing the same August 18 of the same year.

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The town seems to have the same name as that of the Ohio commissioner. It is natural to suppose that he imposed his name upon the town plat in order to perpetuate his memory in that country. It is a fair inference, at least. They plat the towns, make out the plat, and then they impose the name upon it. He would not have to do that to be remembered in that country. The inhabitants of this town will remember him without having to look at his name every time they transfer one of the lots. But this man Sterrett, it appears, has imposed his name upon the town of Sterrett. I do not know what its name was before.

The Choctaw commission commenced work at the town of Sterrett May 31, 1899, completing the same August 18 of the same year.

They ought to say "upon the town of Sterrett."

The population of this town is about 800, with an acreage of 480. The total expense of surveying, platting, and selling the property in this town was \$3,235.35.

Just \$3,000 more than was necessary.

The surveying force at this place was limited, and it being the first town to be taken up occasioned some considerable delay.

Here we then have an expense of \$3,235 for platting and appraising a town of 800 people, with 480 acres embraced in its area. Everyone who knows anything about the platting of towns in the West knows that a town of 800 people, if the work were done at their own expense, would secure an engineer who would do the work for them at a hundred dollars and make the map; and the appraisement of the property is the simplest thing in the world. Scarcely a business man could not tell you the value of every lot in the town if you walked into his store, and you could take down the list in a half hour. Yet they spend \$3,235 on this town. They began in May and completed it in August.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the money come out of the Indian funds?

Mr. PETTIGREW. No; it comes out of the Treasury of the United States, and whatever the town brings is paid over to the Indians. If it came out of the Indian fund, of course we should have war down there, and it would be more outrageous on our part if it did come out of the fund. But it comes out of the pockets of the people of the United States. I submit to any Western Senator who knows anything about the platting of Western towns that this is a shameful condition of affairs and ought not to be tolerated. No commission ought to be perpetuated that will do these things. I suppose there is justification in naming a town or a county after an individual who is alive, but it ought to be done by somebody else than himself, and it ought to be done because he has performed some public service.

Perhaps there is one other reason why a town or county might be named after a living person before his record is made up, and that is where he has the power to impose it upon them anyhow, and where there is no other way for him to perpetuate his memory. This man did not need to do that. He will not be forgotten.

At Sterrett there were 191 improved lots, which were appraised by the commission.

One hundred and ninety-one improved lots to be appraised. It took them from May until August. They sold 700 unimproved lots at auction for \$14,890. The percentage of the amount that they absorbed in this town is not so great as it was by the other commission, the Chickasaw commission, in the town of Colbert. I read that heretofore.

This commission has descended upon the town of South McAlester. Here is their record so far:

Since the completion of the survey at Atoka work was commenced at South McAlester on November 8, 1899, the largest town within the limits of the Choctaw Nation, which work is not yet completed. The population of this town is about 5,000, with an acreage of 3,200. The total expense of the commission at this town up to August 1, 1900, was \$9,979.82—

Almost \$10,000—

The commission estimates that it will require two months to complete the survey and appraisal of the town of South McAlester, and in making report of the work at this town the commission calls attention to the character and size of the town site being surveyed, and states that it is being built on rough, rocky land, embracing 3,300 acres, the larger part of which is covered with a heavy growth of timber, necessitating slow progress on account of the great amount of clearing necessary. In addition to the delays occasioned as above, the commission has encountered innumerable complications in adjusting conflicting interests of many individuals holding property rights that interfere with the proper location of streets.

Commencing March 15, 1900, while supervising the work at South McAlester the commission took steps to establish the exterior limits of towns in the Choctaw Nation, with a view to their taking advantage of the ruling allowing them to survey at their own expense, and the boundaries of the towns of Calvin, 250 people, 160 acres; Allen, 300 people; McAlester, 1,200 people, 754 acres; Guertie, 225 people, 160 acres; Poteau, 800 people, 640 acres; Grant, 250 people, 160 acres; Howe, 1,000 people, and Kiowa, with 250 people and an acreage of 360, were established and instructions given to the citizens of the town relative to the manner of procedure in their surveys—

Now, why not apply this system to the whole country and abolish this commission and send an inspector there to supervise the work, and thus save the scandal and waste of money?—

The towns of Calvin, Guertie, McAlester, Grant, Poteau, and Kiowa have taken advantage of the ruling allowed them to survey themselves and have either completed or have in process of completion the plats of their towns. Three of these towns—Calvin, Guertie, and Grant—have already submitted their plats to the commission for approval.

I say what we ought to do is to abolish the commission and let an inspector take charge of this work, and let these towns do the surveying, and let the inspector make the appraisal, instead of spending \$150,000 this year and not having the work completed, for no commission will ever get through. We would in that way spend probably not to exceed ten thousand or fifteen thousand dollars a year and have the work completed. I do not believe it would cost a dollar more than that amount. There are a hundred and one of these towns in these tribes. We have now worked for a year upon them through the commission, and we have expended very many thousands of dollars, and I think they have handled six towns. At that rate, if they continue the work, it will take sixteen years to finish the job.

As the authorities of these nations consider that this legislation by Congress is in violation of their agreement, it was proposed to detach from each of the present commission, temporarily, the representative of the nation to accompany surveyors for the purpose of establishing the exterior limits, returning to his duties as commissioner when his services were so needed. In a conference with the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and its representative it was fully explained that such procedure was only for the purpose of expediting the work, and that the commission, as provided by the agreement, would make appraisals of the property; therefore, the nations would lose nothing and the results would be the same.

Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, however, declined to consent to such move without conference with the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation on the subject, nor would the representatives of the nations on the commissions so act until authorized by their respective governors.

Acting, therefore, under directions from the Department, I have proceeded with this work of establishing the exterior limits of towns having 200 inhabitants, and have at present several corps of engineers in the field for that purpose, acting under the direct supervision of the supervising engineer, who has received the following instructions.

Then he gives the instructions, and then he says that which I read in response to the question of the Senator from Wisconsin, that the governors have recently submitted a communication to the Department protesting against the manner of surveying and platting these towns, and they also threaten that there will be an outbreak and disturbances if it is continued. They say that they regret the necessity which impels them to such a course. The outbreak has occurred. This is one of the aggravating circumstances. They believe that these commissioners appraised the lots too low in the interest of the occupants; that they are not getting the money they are entitled to, and they refuse longer to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. President, I think what we ought to do is to turn the work of platting these towns over to the people who live in them. I do not believe there is any justification in making an appropriation of \$150,000 to continue an extravagant, wasteful, and, I believe, disreputable course on our part toward these people. I shall ask to-morrow, for I wish to discuss this question further, that this amendment shall be disagreed to, and I shall move that the provision in regard to the commission shall be stricken out. I see the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] desires to take the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour has arrived at which unanimous consent was given that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of pension bills.

Mr. GALLINGER. House bill 3089 is the first on the Pension Calendar.

KATE M. POND.

The bill (H. R. 3089) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. Pond was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Kate M. Pond, widow of Richard H. Pond, late first lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month and \$2 per month additional for the minor child of the officer in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that no other business than pension bills shall be considered until adjournment this evening.

Mr. GALLINGER. That was the purpose, and it will be so understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that was the motion at the time.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I think it was not in the motion at the time, and therefore I should like to have it put now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that during the consideration of pension bills no other business shall intervene—

Mr. PETTIGREW. That no other business shall be done this evening until we adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That no other business shall be done this evening until we adjourn. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none.

ZADOK S. HOWE.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask unanimous consent at this time to report a bill from the Committee on Pensions, and to have it put on its passage.



Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection to that, Mr. President. Let it be considered.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5726) granting an increase of pension to Zadok S. Howe, to report it favorably, without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Zadok S. Howe, formerly a private in Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 6 I move to strike out the words "formerly a" and to insert "late;" so as to read: "late private." The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROSA G. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 269) granting a pension to Rosa G. Thompson, formerly Rosa G. Edwards, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rosa G. Thompson, formerly Rosa G. Edwards, late a nurse in the Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIDILLAR WHITE.

The bill (S. 715) granting a pension to Fidillar White was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fidillar White, alias William Johnson, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Fidillar White, alias William Johnson."

WILLIAM ASHMEAD.

The bill (S. 2079) granting a pension to William Ashmead was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Ashmead, late captain Company I, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month, the same to be paid him without deduction for any alleged former erroneous payments or overpayments of pension.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN T. COMEGYS.

The bill (S. 5006) granting an increase of pension to John T. Comegys was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John T. Comegys, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE C. JARVIS.

The bill (S. 4985) granting an increase of pension to George C. Jarvis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "George," to strike out "Doctor;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George C. Jarvis, late surgeon of the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George C. Jarvis."

DANIEL W. WARREN.

The bill (S. 5322) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Warren was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel W. Warren, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORINNE R. STRICKLAND.

The bill (S. 5187) granting a pension to Corinne Strickland was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Corinne R. Strickland, widow of Jesse H. Strickland, late colonel Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Corinne R. Strickland."

HARRIET S. RICHARDS.

The bill (S. 4531) granting a pension to Harriet S. Richards was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harriet S. Richards, widow of Channing Richards, late captain Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH F. BRIDGES.

The bill (S. 5074) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Bridges was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah F. Bridges, widow of Charles Bridges, late of Company B, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company H, Eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DELIA E. STILLMAN.

The bill (H. R. 11096) granting an increase of pension to Delia E. Stillman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Delia E. Stillman, widow of James Henry Stillman, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$22 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however,* That in the case of the death of the helpless and dependent child, Ralph W. Stillman, on whose account the pension of Delia E. Stillman is increased, the pension of said Delia E. Stillman shall continue only at the rate of \$8 per month and \$2 per month for the minor child, Gertrude Choate Stillman, now on the roll, from and after the date of death of said helpless and dependent child.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALMEDA BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 3705) granting a pension to Almeda Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Almeda Brown, widow of James A.



Brown, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD HOLLOWAY.

The bill (H. R. 7495) granting an increase of pension to Richard Holloway was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard Holloway, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW E. DUNHAM.

The bill (H. R. 8535) granting an increase of pension to Andrew E. Dunham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew E. Dunham, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES FORBES.

The bill (H. R. 10089) granting an increase of pension to Charles Forbes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Forbes, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLIVA J. BAKER.

The bill (H. R. 10784) granting an increase of pension to Oliva J. Baker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oliva J. Baker, widow of Julian G. Baker, late quartermaster, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES L. SUMMERS.

The bill (S. 914) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Summers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles L. Summers, late second Lieutenant Company G, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month, the same to be paid him without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Charles L. Summers."

ESTHER ANN GRILLS.

The bill (S. 4938) granting an increase of pension to Esther Ann Grills was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Esther Ann Grills, widow of William Grills, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SMITH MINER.

The bill (H. R. 5007) granting an increase of pension to Smith Miner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Smith Miner, late of Battery C, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GABRIEL M. FUNK.

The bill (H. R. 4199) granting increase of pension to Gabriel M. Funk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It pro-

poses to place on the pension roll the name of Gabriel M. Funk, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIS BEAN.

The bill (H. R. 8161) granting a pension to Annis Bean was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Annis Bean, mother of William H. Wood, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM SNIDER.

The bill (H. R. 9840) granting an increase of pension to William Snider was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Snider, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY KEENE.

The bill (S. 3280) granting an increase of pension to Henry Keene was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Keene, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. FORCE.

The bill (S. 3193) granting a pension to Charles H. Force was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "sergeant" and insert "of;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" and in the same line, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Force, late of Company F, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Force."

JOHN JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 2843) granting an increase of pension to John Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Johnson, late of Company K, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIELDING MARSH.

The bill (S. 1786) granting an increase of pension to Fielding Marsh was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "Company," to strike out "Company B, Fourth, and;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fielding Marsh, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



## MARIETTA ELIZABETH STANTON.

The bill (S. 2709) granting a pension to Marietta Elizabeth Stanton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the words "widow of," to strike out "the late General;" in line 7, before the words "United States," to insert "late brigadier-general," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marietta Elizabeth Stanton, widow of Thaddeus H. Stanton, late brigadier-general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FREDERICK SIEN.

The bill (S. 2232) granting a pension to Frederick Sien was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Illinois," to insert "Volunteer;" and in the same line, after the word "Cavalry," to insert "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Sien, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## HIPPOLYTE PERRAULT.

The bill (S. 2828) granting an increase of pension to Hippolyte Perrault was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "First," to insert "Regiment;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hippolyte Perrault, late of Company A, First Regiment New Orleans (Louisiana) Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SAMUEL F. RADFORD.

The bill (S. 5201) granting a pension to Samuel F. Radford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Mounted," to insert "Volunteer;" and in the same line, before the word "and," to strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel F. Radford, late of Company K, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FRANK BLAIR.

The bill (H. R. 10472) granting an increase of pension to Frank Blair was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank Blair, late private in Capt. S. H. Walker's company of Texas Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN.

The bill (H. R. 7621) granting a pension to William H. Chapman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Chapman, late Lieutenant United States revenue cutter *Joe Lane*, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Senate to disagree to the proposed amendment and let the amount stand as fixed by the House.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PHEBE A. LA MOTT.

The bill (H. R. 9502) granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. La Mott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "D" and insert the letter "I," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Phebe A. La Mott, widow of James P. La Mott, late first Lieutenant Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional for the minor child of said officer, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## ALBERT S. CUMMINGS.

The bill (S. 413) granting a pension to Albert S. Cummings was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert S. Cummings, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JULIA A. KINKEAD.

The bill (H. R. 4069) granting a pension to Julia A. Kinkead was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia A. Kinkead, widow of David Kinkead, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## DAVID R. ELLIS.

The bill (H. R. 4887) granting an increase of pension to David R. Ellis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David R. Ellis, late of the U. S. steamships *Monitor*, *Tunxis*, and *Sassacus*, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOHN C. SHEUERMAN.

The bill (H. H. 6043) granting an increase of pension to John C. Sheuerman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John C. Sheuerman, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## AGNES B. HOFFMAN.

The bill (H. R. 3609) granting a pension to Agnes B. Hoffman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Agnes B. Hoffman, widow of William G. Hoffman, late first lieutenant, Third United States Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SAMUEL RYAN.

The bill (H. R. 11516) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ryan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Ryan, late quartermaster-sergeant Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MORRIS B. KIMBALL.

The bill (S. 1602) granting an increase of pension to Morris B. Kimball was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and pay him a pension;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "thirty," and in line 9, before the word "he," to strike out "the pension" and insert "that;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Morris B. Kimball, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY G. BIGELOW.

The bill (H. R. 4356) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Bigelow was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry G. Bigelow, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JESSE N. DAWLEY.

The bill (S. 2153) granting an increase of pension to Jesse N. Dawley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" and in line 9, before the word "he," to strike out "the pension" and insert "that;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jesse N. Dawley, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL MULLIN.

The bill (S. 5335) granting a pension to Michael Mullin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Mullin, late of Company C, United States Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINERVA M. HELMER.

The bill (S. 4960) granting a pension to Minerva M. Helmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "surgeon," to strike out "of;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Minerva M. Helmer, widow of Albert M. Helmer, late surgeon Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET A. POTTS.

The bill (S. 5031) granting a pension to Margaret A. Potts was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "Potts," to strike out "Joseph" and insert "William J.;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "twenty;" and in the same line, after the

word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret A. Potts, widow of William J. Potts, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Potts."

SMITH THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 11228) granting an increase of pension to Smith Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Smith Thompson, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILETUS M. AXTELL.

The bill (S. 5233) granting an increase of pension to Philetus M. Axtell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Philetus M. Axtell, late of Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. PLANTS.

The bill (H. R. 3956) granting an increase of pension to George W. Plants was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Plants, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALEXANDER BOLTIN.

The bill (H. R. 5189) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Boltin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander Boltin, late of Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GORTON BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 11198) granting an increase of pension to Gorton Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gorton Brown, late of Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E., TERESA, AND ANNA ARVIN.

The bill (H. R. 4080) granting a pension to James E. Arvin, Teresa Arvin, and Anna Arvin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 9, after the word "them," to strike out "each;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ten" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of James E. Arvin, Teresa Arvin, and Anna Arvin, the helpless and dependent children of George W. Arvin, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay them a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the amendment by inserting the word "jointly" in the place of the word "each;" so as to read "and pay them jointly a pension," etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN KINSEY.

The bill (H. R. 10570) granting an increase of pension to John Kinsey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Kinsey, late of



Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAE PEARMAN.

The bill (H. R. 10725) granting a pension to Mae Pearman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mae Pearman, widow of John T. Pearman, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH BUGHMAN.

The bill (S. 5172) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bughman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Bughman, widow of Jonas Bughman, late of Company C, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARREN DAMON.

The bill (S. 5535) granting an increase of pension to Warren Damon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "a soldier in the" and insert "of Company A, Second Regiment United States Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren Damon, late of Company A, Second Regiment United States Infantry, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISE WOLCOTT KNOWLTON BROWNE.

The bill (S. 5170) granting a pension to Louise Wolcott Knowlton Browne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "William," to strike out "the late;" and in line 8, before the word "brevet," to insert "late colonel Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry and;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louise Wolcott Knowlton Browne, widow of William Henry Browne, late colonel Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL HOWLETT.

The bill (H. R. 8942) granting an increase of pension to Michael Howlett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Howlett, late first lieutenant Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. LIBBY.

The bill (H. R. 3636) granting an increase of pension to George A. Libby was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George A. Libby, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES HELEN LEWIS.

The bill (S. 4237) granting a pension to Frances Helen Lewis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances Helen Lewis, widow of John R. Lewis, late colonel, United States Army, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. EICHELBERGER.

The bill (S. 4772) granting a pension to John W. Eichelberger was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Eichelberger, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Eichelberger."

CHARITY M'KENNEY.

The bill (S. 5397) granting a pension to Charity McKenney was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "widow," to strike out "formerly" and insert "former;" and in line 8, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charity McKenney, former widow of Daniel M. Rowe, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATE M. SCOTT.

The bill (S. 5505) granting a pension to Kate M. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Kate M. Scott, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY FRYER.

The bill (S. 5506) granting a pension to Mary Fryer, now Gardner, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Fryer, now Gardner, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY PRISCILLA ALLEN.

The bill (S. 5507) granting a pension to Mary Priscilla Allen, now Barry, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Priscilla Allen, now Barry, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRIETTA M. LEIPER.

The bill (S. 4731) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta M. Leiper was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Sixth," to strike out "of the;" and in the same line, after the word "Pennsylvania," to strike out "Cavalry Volunteers" and insert "Volunteer Cavalry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions



and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henrietta M. Leiper, widow of Charles L. Leiper, late colonel Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

The bill (S. 5409) granting an increase of pension to John W. Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Fifteenth," to strike out "Company K and of Company" and insert "Companies K and," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Phillips, late of Companies K and C, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE W. WOOD.

The bill (S. 4542) granting a pension to Jane Woods was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "dependent," to strike out the name "Jane Woods" and insert "Jane W. Wood;" in line 7, after the word "late," to strike out "member;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane W. Wood, dependent foster mother of George W. Pratt, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Jane W. Wood."

CHARLES T. SHAW.

The bill (S. 3400) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Shaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Company," to strike out "of Capt. John S. Perry's company, Mexican war, and of" and insert "late first lieutenant;" in line 8, after the word "fiftieth," to insert "Regiment;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles T. Shaw, late first lieutenant Company H, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT H. JONES.

The bill (S. 5146) for the relief of Robert H. Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert H. Jones, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was rejected.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Jones."

ASA W. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 4692) granting an increase of pension to Asa W. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Asa W. Taylor, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET A. WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 7912) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harriet A. Wilson, widow of Lewis Wilson, late colonel Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and captain of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE BROUGHTON.

The bill (H. R. 3658) granting a pension to Catherine Broughton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine Broughton, dependent mother of William Broughton, late Company F, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM L. ATEN.

The bill (S. 2104) granting an increase of pension to William L. Aten was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William L. Aten, late of Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

URIAH CLARK.

The bill (S. 2227) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Uriah Clark, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET G. WHITE.

The bill (S. 648) granting an increase of pension to Margaret G. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "colonel," to strike out "of the;" and in line 7, after the word "Fifth," to insert "Regiment;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "thirty;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to strike out "in lieu of that which she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret G. White, widow of Amos H. White, late colonel Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Margaret G. White."



## CATHERINE A. M'CLANATHAN.

The bill (H. R. 9785) granting a pension to Catherine A. Mc-Clanathan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine A. Mc-Clanathan, formerly the widow of William P. Cox, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ELIZABETH BEESLEY.

The bill (H. R. 5643) granting a pension to Elizabeth Beesley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out "Florella" and insert "Florella;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Beesley, widow of Florella M. Kelsey, late captain of Company A, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM P. AYLESWORTH.

The bill (H. R. 4986) granting an increase of pension to William P. Aylesworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William P. Aylesworth, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## THOMAS CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 11211) granting a pension to Thomas Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Clark, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Seventh Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JEREMIAH EVERLY.

The bill (H. R. 5944) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Everly was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeremiah Everly, late of Company A, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARY CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 4130) granting a pension to Mary Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Clark, widow of Calvin B. Clark, late musician, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SARAH S. HAMMOND.

The bill (H. R. 8273) granting a pension to Sarah S. Hammond was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah S. Hammond, formerly widow of Pierson Brown, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN.

The bill (H. R. 9981) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zimmerman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Zimmerman, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JULIA A. GILPIN.

The bill (H. R. 10639) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Gilpin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It pro-

poses to place on the pension roll the name of Julia A. Gilpin, widow of Charles Gilpin, late lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADAM BIEGER.

The bill (H. R. 8191) granting an increase of pension to Adam Bieger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adam Bieger, late of Company G, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## NORMAN STEWART.

The bill (S. 4828) granting an increase of pension to Norman Stewart was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 6, after the word "lieutenant," to strike out "and quartermaster;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Norman Stewart, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM P. PAYNE.

The bill (S. 3531) granting a pension to William P. Payne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William P. Payne, late of Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM R. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 8027) granting a pension to William R. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William R. Miller, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## IRVING JOHNSON.

The bill (H. R. 9378) granting a pension to Irving Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Irving Johnson, alias John Morgan, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOHN H. GARDNER.

The bill (H. R. 2656) granting an increase of pension to John H. Gardner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Gardner, late first lieutenant Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and of Company K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARTIN DISMUKES.

The bill (S. 5400) granting a pension to Martin Dismukes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin Dismukes, late



first lieutenant Company M, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHEBE TATE.

The bill (H. R. 10892) granting an increase of pension to Phebe Tate was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Phebe Tate, widow of Thomas Tate, late first lieutenant Company I, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL RYAN, ALIAS KENNEDY.

The bill (H. R. 4231) granting a pension to Michael Ryan, alias Kennedy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Ryan, alias Kennedy, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BURWELL HINCHMAN.

The bill (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to Burwell Hinchman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Burwell Hinchman, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH E. WALL.

The bill (H. R. 6623) granting a pension to Sarah E. Wall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah E. Wall, widow of John B. Wall, late of Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAURA V. SWEARER.

The bill (H. R. 4143) granting a pension to Laura V. Swearer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Laura V. Swearer, widow of John Swearer, late a mechanic of the Engineer's Department, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. MITCHELL.

The bill (S. 5494) granting an increase of pension to John S. Mitchell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 6, after the name "Mitchell," to strike out "a veteran of the Mexican war," and insert "late of Company B, Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, war with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John S. Mitchell, late of Company B, Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD.

The bill (H. R. 4800) granting a pension to Joseph Crawford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Crawford, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment West Virginia State Militia, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY HEGWER.

The bill (S. 1698) for the relief of Henry Hegwer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Hegwer, late of Company B,

Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and second lieutenant Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. TELLER. With the approval of the chairman of the committee, I move to amend the amendment in line 14, before the word "dollars," by striking out "thirty" and inserting "forty."

Mr. GALLINGER. That is agreeable to the committee, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Colorado to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Hegwer."

JAMES RYAN.

The bill (S. 3935) granting an increase of pension to James Ryan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Ryan, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADELLA M. ANTHONY.

The bill (H. R. 9382) granting a pension to Adella M. Anthony was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adella M. Anthony, widow of William Anthony, late sergeant-major, United States Marine Corps formerly attached to the United States steamship *Maine*, and to pay her a pension of \$10 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment to that bill, to add to it what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert:

And \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William Anthony until such child reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I move to further amend the bill by making the mother's pension \$12 instead of \$10 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is agreeable, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 9, before the word "dollars," it is proposed to strike out "ten" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

EMILY ALDER.

The bill (H. R. 4651) granting a pension to Emily Alder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emily Alder, late a nurse in the medical department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY S. TOPPING.

The bill (H. R. 12061) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Topping was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry S. Topping, late of Company M, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD M'DUFFEY.

The bill (H. R. 2399) granting an increase of pension to Edward McDuffey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward McDuffey, late a coppersmith in the United States Navy, on the steamer *Marion*, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY A. JORDAN.

The bill (H. R. 12245) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Jordan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry A. Jordan, late of Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer



Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMBROSE BRISETT.

The bill (H. R. 11091) granting a pension to Ambrose Brisett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ambrose Brisett, late of the United States Marine Corps in the war with Mexico, and to allow him a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY L. TWEDDLE.

The bill (H. R. 10567) granting a pension to Mary L. Tweddle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary L. Tweddle, widow of William Tweddle, late captain Company K, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. BELLINGER.

The bill (S. 4630) granting an increase of pension to James H. Bellinger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Bellinger, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATE E. DUFFY.

The bill (H. R. 10617) granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Duffy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Kate E. Duffy, widow of Thomas Duffy, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, with a provision that in the case of death of the blind daughter of said soldier, Susan L., on whose account the pension of Kate E. Duffy is increased, the pension of said Kate E. Duffy shall continue only at the rate of \$8 per month from and after the date of death of said blind daughter.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY B. ALLEN.

The bill (H. R. 5648) granting a pension to Mary B. Allen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary B. Allen, widow of Alexander S. Wade, late of Company A, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE N. TARBURTON.

The bill (S. 5007) granting an increase of pension to George N. Tarburton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George N. Tarburton, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCY B. BRYSON.

The bill (H. R. 1600) granting an increase of pension to Lucy B. Bryson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucy B. Bryson, widow of Hiram M. Bryson, late first lieutenant Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LORINDA N. SMITH.

The bill (S. 1365) increasing the pension of Lorinda N. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lorinda N. Smith, widow of Samuel H. Smith, late of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. I observe that this bill is for an insane woman. So I move to amend the amendment in line 9, after the

words "rate of," by striking out "twelve" and inserting "twenty;" so as to make the pension \$20 per month.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lorinda N. Smith."

AMOS VAN NAUSDLE.

The bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Amos Van Nausdle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Amos Van Nausdle, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATTHEW McDONALD.

The bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Matthew McDonald was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Matthew McDonald, late of Company L, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATILDA RAPP.

The bill (H. R. 8594) granting a pension to Matilda Rapp was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Matilda Rapp, widow of William Rapp, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY F. RICE.

The bill (H. R. 9570) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Rice was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry F. Rice, late first lieutenant Company B, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER H. CRAM.

The bill (H. R. 10761) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Cram was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oliver H. Cram, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RACHEL J. B. WILLIAMS.

The bill (S. 5450) granting an increase of pension to Rachel J. B. Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the words "widow of," to strike out "the late Colonel," and in line 7, after the name "Williams," to insert "late colonel;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rachel J. B. Williams, widow of Charles F. Williams, late colonel, United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGINA M. MACK.

The bill (S. 5622) granting an increase of pension to Georgina M. Mack was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Georgina M. Mack, widow of Oscar A. Mack, late lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LYDIA A. TRYON.

The bill (H. R. 6902) granting a pension to Lydia A. Tryon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on



the pension roll the name of Lydia Tryon, widow of Charles S. Tryon, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES R. COLE.

The bill (S. 5428) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Cole was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Regiment," to strike out "of," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles R. Cole, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY MARSHALL.

The bill (H. R. 9106) granting a pension to Nancy Marshall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy Marshall, widow of John Marshall, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOEL H. HALLOWELL.

The bill (H. R. 1604) granting an increase of pension to Joel H. Hallowell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joel H. Hallowell, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

The bill (H. R. 12620) granting an increase of pension to John P. C. Shanks was announced as next case in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be passed over. I think I noticed in the newspapers a day or two ago the soldier had died. Let the bill be passed over for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be passed over.

CHARLES A. MARSH.

The bill (S. 5050) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Marsh was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles A. Marsh, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE L. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 3386) granting a pension to Catherine L. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catherine L. Taylor, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD HOUNSOM.

The bill (H. R. 3133) granting a pension to Edward Hounsom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward Hounsom, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT M. BENNETT.

The bill (H. R. 236) granting an increase of pension to Albert M. Bennett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert M. Bennett, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN A. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 11361) granting a pension to Susan A. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan A. Miller, formerly the widow of Francis M. Miller, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL N. HASKINS.

The bill (H. R. 7580) granting a pension to Samuel N. Haskins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel N. Haskins, late of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. PALMER.

The bill (H. R. 11574) granting a pension to William H. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Palmer, late of Company I, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLEN H. PHILLIPS.

The bill (H. R. 8794) granting an increase of pension to Ellen H. Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ellen H. Phillips, widow of Morton L. Phillips, late captain, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BETTIE LEE WARD.

The bill (S. 1065) granting an increase of pension to Bettie Lee Ward was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bettie Lee Ward, widow of Edward W. Ward, late captain, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the three minor children of said Edward W. Ward, until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JEREMIAH JACKSON.

The bill (S. 3483) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Jackson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jeremiah Jackson, late of Captain Decker's company, North Carolina Volunteers, Cherokee Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS M. LYNCH.

The bill (S. 3483) granting an increase of pension to Elias M. Lynch was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias M. Lynch, late of Captain Dickerson's company, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Cherokee Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



## NANCY L. DONALDSON.

The bill (H. R. 7152) granting an increase of pension to Nancy L. Donaldson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy L. Donaldson, late a nurse in the Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## LUCINDA MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 7745) granting a pension to Lucinda Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucinda Miller, widow of David Miller, late of Company B, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ROBERT A. REID.

The bill (H. R. 10183) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Reid was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert A. Reid, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. GIBBS.

The bill (H. R. 8418) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gibbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Gibbs, late captain of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## GEORGE T. BOULDING.

The bill (H. R. 11508) granting a pension to George T. Boulding was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George T. Boulding, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ASHEL C. AULICK.

The bill (H. R. 12233) granting a pension to Ashel C. Aulick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Ashel C. Aulick, Company H, Third Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of \$15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JAMES W. HARDEN.

The bill (S. 5560) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Harden was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 6, after the words "name of," to strike out the letter "J," and insert "James;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Harden, late of Company C, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James W. Harden."

## HENRY GUCKES.

The bill (S. 3030) granting an increase of pension to Henry Guckes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Guckes, late second lieutenant Company A, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARY M. HYDE.

The bill (S. 5451) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Hyde was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary M. Hyde, widow of John L. Hyde, late quartermaster-sergeant, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADOLPHUS RICHARDSON.

The bill (S. 5559) granting an increase of pension to Adolphus Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adolphus Richardson, late of Company B, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. BALL.

The bill (S. 5431) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ball was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 6, after the word "colonel," to strike out "of the;" in line 7, before the word "Ohio," to insert "Regiment," and in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "United States Volunteers;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Ball, late colonel One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## REBECCA G. IRWIN.

The bill (H. R. 3512) granting a pension to Rebecca G. Irwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca G. Irwin, widow of James G. Irwin, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## THOMAS H. ROBERTS.

The bill (H. R. 11910) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas H. Roberts, late of Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PATTIE D. McCOWN.

The bill (H. R. 10482) granting a pension to Pattie D. McCown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Pattie D. McCown, formerly the widow of John Buford, late major-general, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FRANCIS A. KITCHEN.

The bill (H. R. 657) granting a pension to Francis A. Kitchen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to



place on the pension roll the name of Francis A. Kitchen, late first lieutenant Company A, and assistant surgeon, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH DINNON.

The bill (H. R. 4018) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dinnon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Dinnon, widow of John Dinnon, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEONHART MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 11057) granting an increase of pension to Leonhart Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Leonhart Miller, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES BEISTLE.

The bill (H. R. 2178) granting an increase of pension to James Beistle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Beistle, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAURA P. LEE.

The bill (H. R. 191) granting an increase of pension to Laura P. Lee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Laura P. Lee, widow of George Lee, late first lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUKE P. ALLPHIN.

The bill (H. R. 9177) granting an increase of pension to Luke P. Allphin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Luke P. Allphin, late first sergeant Company E, First Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican war, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN I. GILBERT.

The bill (H. R. 3660) granting an increase of pension to Franklin I. Gilbert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Franklin I. Gilbert, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. MUNN.

Mr. GALLINGER. At this point I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 2738) granting an increase of pension to James M. Munn.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "Company," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Munn, late first lieutenant Company D, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say, taking but a moment, that this is a bill to increase the pension of a soldier who for thirty-three years and nine months carried in his head a bullet weighing 4 ounces; but it has recently been extracted. It is a very deserving case—one of the most remarkable in the annals of surgery—and I

desire to submit, to be printed in connection with the consideration of the bill, the following article:

MARVEL IN SURGERY—CARRIED A BALL FOR YEARS—COMMISSIONER MUNN FINALLY RELIEVED OF A BURDEN HE HAD BORNE FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

As announced in a recent issue of The Press, a marvelous surgical operation was performed by which a canister ball was removed from the head of County Commissioner James M. Munn, of 2014 Park place.

On Saturday, February 15, 1862, Captain Munn, of Company D, Seventh Illinois Infantry, in the charge at Fort Donelson, was wounded in the head by a ball from a shell and left for dead. The following Monday he was discovered, and, being yet alive, was removed to the hospital, and was there identified by Dr. Davis, chaplain of the regiment. The wound was probed, but no ball could be found. A few days later he was removed to a hospital at Cairo. The ball had entered the head between the eyes, and though there was no mark of its exit, the surgeons, failing to find the ball after repeated probing, believed it had passed down through the roof of the mouth.

From that eventful day Mr. Munn was a sufferer from that wound. Frequent inflammation indicated that there was something wrong, but as pieces of bone occasionally came through the mouth, the physicians attributed the inflammation to fractured or splintered bone the result of the old wound. Thus, for more than thirty-three years Mr. Munn carried in his head the iron missile received at Fort Donelson in 1862. The sight of one eye was lost by the wound, and for thirty-three years he had been unable to breathe through his nose.

Mr. Munn constantly insisted that the ball was still lodged in his head, and upon three different occasions had arranged for an operation to ascertain the exact location of the unwelcome intruder, but some untoward circumstances prevented. In November last Mr. Munn, unable to longer endure the presence of a foreign substance which was an enemy to his happiness and health, determined to have what he believed to be a ball removed. Physicians who examined him declared what he regarded as a ball was but a gristly formation back of the nose occasioned by the wound of 1862.

November 29, 1895, he went to the Post Surgeon's Hospital, on West Harrison street, Chicago, and at once submitted to an operation.

Dr. J. B. Murphy, assisted by Dr. N. S. Davis and Dr. Hardy, laid open the side of the nose, and to the astonishment of all an iron ball was disclosed to view. The ball had evidently during its long lodgment in the head gradually worked forward, so that it was but a little removed from the place of entrance. The skilled surgeon with forceps speedily extracted the missile, which upon examination proved to be a canister ball nearly 4 inches in circumference.

During the thirty-three years and nine months Mr. Munn was a patient sufferer, uttering no complaint. He rallied from the operation so rapidly that in one week he was able to return to his home. Now, in better condition than he has been for thirty years and feeling like a new man, he has entered the race for reelection as county commissioner.

The remarkable circumstance that a man could not only survive such a wound, but that he should carry about in his head for more than a third of a century such a weight seems hardly credible, but the bettered condition of Captain Munn, with his scarred face and the evidence of the surgeons, place this fact as a marvel in medical science.

The ball weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. A statement soon to appear in medical journals will be an attestation of the fact.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY WOLCOTT KILBURN.

The bill (S. 4748) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wolcott Kilburn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Wolcott Kilburn, widow of Charles L. Kilburn, late colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SCOTT.

The bill (S. 5204) granting an increase of pension to John Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Scott, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THERON JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 3580) granting an increase of pension to Theron Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an

amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the clause read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Theron Johnson, late paymaster's steward of the U. S. S. *Linden*, at the rate of \$30 per month, on account of total disability for manual labor, in lieu of the pension now received by him.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SELAH V. REEVE.

The bill (S. 5191) granting an increase of pension to Selah V. Reeve was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Selah V. Reeve, late captain Company E, Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 dollars per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 5405) granting an increase of pension to John H. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Taylor, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COCKRELL (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.). I believe the hour has expired, and I ask unanimous consent that the Pension Calendar may be considered until 6 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LYMAN A. SAYLES.

The bill (H. R. 8771) granting an increase of pension to Lyman A. Sayles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lyman A. Sayles, late of Company H, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHAUNCEY SHELTON.

The bill (H. R. 8679) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Sheldon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Chauncey Sheldon, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS SNYDER.

The bill (H. R. 11196) granting an increase of pension to Louis Snyder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louis Snyder, late of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN SHERWOOD.

The bill (H. R. 9985) granting an increase of pension to Martin Sherwood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Sherwood, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH B. McCLELLAN.

The bill (H. R. 5610) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. McClellan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth B. McClellan, former widow of James McClellan, late of Company F, One hun-

dred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE F. WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 5898) granting an increase of pension to George F. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George F. White, late of Company I, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIZZIE WATTLES.

The bill (S. 5363) granting a pension to Lizzie Wattles was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "month," to strike out the article "a" and insert "per;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lizzie Wattles, widow of Austin B. Wattles, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES DORCEY.

The bill (S. 4695) granting a pension to James Dorcey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "a private in" and insert "of;" and in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Dorcey, late of Company K, Forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND CRAIG.

The bill (S. 5369) granting an increase of pension to Edmond Craig was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Edmond Craig" and insert "Edmund Cragg;" and in line 7, after the word "Regiment," to strike out "of" and insert "United States;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edmund Cragg, late of Company D, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edmund Cragg."

MARY C. HOLMES.

The bill (S. 5675) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Holmes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary C. Holmes, widow of Henry Holmes, late of Companies F, K, and D, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and second assistant engineer, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. FAIRCHILD.

The bill (S. 5171) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Fairchild was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions



and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert H. Fairchild, late of Company K, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. DONALDSON.

The bill (H. R. 301) granting a pension to James T. Donaldson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James T. Donaldson, jr., late second lieutenant Company A, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY C. BROOKS.

The bill (H. R. 11985) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Brooks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry C. Brooks, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH HERRIMAN.

The bill (H. R. 7024) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Herriman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Sarah Herriman, widow of Hezekiah Herriman, alias Charles Clifford, late sergeant of Company E, First United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$13 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE C. COLLIER.

The bill (H. R. 2816) granting a pension to Annie C. Collier was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Annie C. Collier, widow of Thomas S. Collier, late boatswain, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATTIE OTIS DICKINSON.

The bill (H. R. 296) granting an increase of pension to Mattie Otis Dickinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mattie Otis Dickinson, widow of Capt. Walter Mason Dickinson, late of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of \$30 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK O. LATHROP.

The bill (H. R. 1995) granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Lathrop was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick O. Lathrop, late of Company G, First Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H. S. REED, ALIAS DANIEL HULL.

The bill (H. R. 9928) granting an increase of pension to H. S. Reed, alias Daniel Hull, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of H. S. Reed, alias Daniel Hull, late seaman U. S. steamers *Cricketer* and *Mound City*, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH DICKERSON.

The bill (H. R. 11927) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dickerson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name Elizabeth Dickerson, for-

merly the widow of James Boller, late of Company L, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BLACK.

The bill (S. 3391) granting a pension to John Black was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Emergency Militia;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Black, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M. WIMER.

The bill (S. 5272) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Wimer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Infantry," to insert "Volunteer;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas M. Wimer, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HORACE L. STILES.

The bill (H. R. 9165) granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Stiles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Horace L. Stiles, late of the Third Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL DIGNON.

The bill (H. R. 4217) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dignon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Dignon, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ABEL.

The bill (H. R. 3436) granting an increase of pension to John Abel was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Abel, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDIE S. POTTER.

The bill (H. R. 7053) granting a pension to Addie S. Potter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Addie S. Potter, widow of John W. Potter, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETER ANDERSON.

The bill (H. R. 6810) granting an increase of pension to Peter Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter Anderson, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MADISON M'COLLISTER.

The bill (H. R. 2092) granting an increase of pension to Madison McCollister was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Madison McCollister, late of Company K, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## LULA M. JONES.

The bill (H. R. 8263) granting a pension to Lula M. Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "daughter," to insert "and dependent;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lula M. Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel T. Jones, late captain Company A, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hope the committee amendment will be disagreed to.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## DAVID BRIGGS.

The bill (H. R. 2527) granting a pension to David Briggs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Briggs, late of the Twelfth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

The bill (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Ellen Hardin Walworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ellen Hardin Walworth, dependent mother of Reubena H. Walworth, deceased, a volunteer nurse in the war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of \$25 a month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARTHA M'SWAIN.

The bill (H. R. 1204) granting a pension to Martha McSwain was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha McSwain, widow of William McSwain, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ISABELA MYERS.

The bill (H. R. 11680) granting an increase of pension to Isabela Myers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isabela Myers, widow of George W. Myers, late of the Second Battery Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving; but in the case of the death of the helpless child, Richard E. Myers, on whose account the pension of Isabela Myers is increased, the pension of said Isabela Myers shall continue only at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CAROLINE BUEHLER.

The bill (H. R. 10872) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Buehler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline Buehler, widow of Francis Buehler, late captain of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ELIZABETH HENDRICKS.

The bill (H. R. 9404) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hendricks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Hendricks, widow of Isaac Hendricks, late of Company I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$3 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SUSAN SIDENBENDER.

The bill (H. R. 9745) granting a pension to Susan Sidenbender was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan Sidenbender, formerly the widow of Jacob F. Hamaker, late captain Company F, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SOPHIE DE V. BARRETT.

The bill (H. R. 10333) granting a pension to Sophie de V. Barrett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sophie de V. Barrett, widow of Walter Barrett, late lieutenant-colonel Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1901.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Mr. BULL. Mr. Speaker, I have a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island calls up a privileged report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two additional clerks to said committee, to serve during the remainder of the present session, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of \$6 per day.

The report on the resolution was read, as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred House resolution 365, for the employment of two additional clerks to the Committee on Enrolled Bills for the remainder of the present session, have had the same under consideration and recommend its adoption. It is customary to provide the Committee on Enrolled Bills with two additional clerks at this time in a short session of Congress, and the resolution reported herewith is identical with those previously adopted. We recommend the following amendment: Insert after the word "session," in line 4, the words "from January 18, 1901."

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

## ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a conference report on the Army reorganization bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, submits the following conference report on the Army reorganization bill. The Clerk will read the report.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that the statement be read. The report is quite long. If there be no objection, I will ask that the statement be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the statement only will be read.

There was no objection.

The conference report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments to the amendment of the House numbered 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27, 28, 30, 66, 67, 69, 70, 87, and 114.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 68, 71, 73, 74, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 2, section 2, line 10, strike out "1 color sergeant" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "2 color sergeants;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out amended as follows: On page 4, line 9, strike out "an inspector" and insert in lieu thereof "a chief;" on page 4, section 6, line 14, strike out "inspector of the" and insert in lieu thereof "chief of;" on page 4, section 6, line 15, strike out "eighty-two" and insert in lieu thereof "ninety-five;" on